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6 October 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON EASTERN EUROPE  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
No. 1456

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### WARSAW PACT PATRIOTIC-DEFENSE GROUPS DESCRIBED

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ POLSKI in Polish No 36, 4 Sep 77 pp 6-7

[Article]

[Text] League of National Defense (Poland)

Its origins go back to the Society of Soldiers Friends, which was created in 1944 in liberated Polish territory and which took care of wounded soldiers, assisted demobilized soldiers, and aided the families of military personnel.

Later, as the League of National Defense, the organization became mass-oriented, and its membership consisted of citizens working to bolster the defenses of the Polish People's Republic. It presently has 2.17 million members and conducts ideological indoctrination, cooperation with youth organizations and education officials in the implementation of a uniform system of patriotic-defense training for young people. Through its activity the league fosters friendly relations between the public and the Polish Army. Political training and defensive sports are the most important fields of activity for circles of the league.

Members of the league are enrolled in 34,000 circles and clubs, including 1,600 reserve officers clubs, 2,100 communications, motor-vehicle, water-sports, shooting, and other clubs, and 1,628 model-building groups in schools, housing developments, and places of employment. The league has 243 motor-vehicle training centers, 28 aquatic training centers, and a marine training center. Each year the league trains 150,000 drivers, 2,500 skin divers, 6,000 yachtsmen, 15,000 motorboat enthusiasts, and 17,000 specialists of different types.

The Council of State awarded the League of National Defense the Order of the Banner of Work and Class for its active and useful activity on behalf of the defense of the nation, and in recognition of its contribution in the area of patriotic training for young people and its role in the development of the national economy.

## DOSAAF (USSR)

The first organizations with patriotic-defense training as their goal were founded in the Soviet Union back in 1920, but it was several years before they developed the best operating profile for such a massive organization and were united into a single body.

The DOSAAF made a great contribution to the defense training of young people of the Soviet Union. During the first few days of the war in June 1941, 7.2 million members who had the necessary military training were called to the front.

The DOSAAF presently has more than 76 million members, which amounts to about 60 percent of the people who are studying or who hold jobs in the USSR. They belong to 320,000 circles and clubs.

The organization's primary task is the ideological-political indoctrination of its members and the strengthening of a feeling of patriotism and internationalism. Many undertakings including all the DOSAAF circles are organized to this end. Defense and specialized training in which millions of members participate plays a large role. Sixteen million members take part in the Blyskawica defense-sports games. In recent years within DOSAAF more than a thousand new buildings and installations, training rooms, laboratories, race tracks, radio and radar ranges, technical service facilities, workshops, and garages have been built. DOSAAF has its own airports and expensive aviation equipment with many types of airplanes and helicopters. DOSAAF is proud that later heroes of the Soviet Union have grown up within its ranks: M. Polivanova, A. Pokryshkin, I. Kozhedub, and Y. Gagarin.

## SVAZARM (Czechoslovakia)

This patriotic-defense organization made up of the employed youth and college students of Czechoslovakia came into being after World War II. This organization's role in structuring the ideological and patriotic attitudes of thousands of young Czechs and Slovaks is very great. Much attention has been given to it at meetings of the party's Politburo, where the organization's activity was summarized and further directions for its development were laid down. Of course, SVAZARM's main tasks are to bolster the country's defense capability and the working people's defense preparedness.

The organization has many different areas of operation but devotes particular attention to deepening SVAZARM's social role, to expanding political awareness, to conducting defense training among the public, to carrying out training undertakings proposed by the Czechoslovak People's Army, to developing mass-oriented activities and gaining for the younger generation an active role in its comprehensive social development and the bolstering of our defense posture, and to deepening international contacts with the defense organizations of socialist countries.



Very close ties connect SVAZARM to the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army, who assist civilian friends to master areas and elements of defense knowledge which are new to them. Active cooperation has also been going on for several years with the defense organizations of socialist countries of the community, including the League of National Defense in Poland. Joint aeronautical, motor-vehicle, aquatic, parachute-jumping, model-building, and radio meets already have over a decade of tradition behind them.

#### Society for Sport and Technology (GDR)

A very close bond links this organization to the GDR National People's Army, and because of this the organization may base its activity on a military instruction and technical base and in the area of sports avail itself of the army's richly appointed sporting facilities. Harmonious cooperation with the Free German Youth makes it possible to set up many joint activities of a political, defense, or sports nature. Worth emphasizing here is the mass participation of young employed persons and college students in the functions and competitions.

It is the society's major task to prepare young people for military service in terms of both ideology and qualifications which will be useful in later service and to develop fortitude and physical vigor. Young people must prove themselves to be aware, courageous, and disciplined defenders of the socialist homeland.

Training in the Society for Sport and Technology prepares people to become drivers, radio operators, marine specialists, parachute-jumpers, and pilots. Leaders of army units have often confirmed the great significance of this training, which helps to accelerate the army's attainment of combat readiness.

Special attention is given to the development of systematic defense-sports activity in groups of young workers in industry and aviation. This is to help maintain combat readiness among reservists and at the same time to develop, from among the rank and file, instructors and leaders of exercises for the organization.

Units of the society work in fruitful cooperation with circles of the League of National Defense in Poland and SVAZARM in Czechoslovakia, engaging in joint competitions, meets, and exercises, camps, and conferences to help promote brotherhood among the young people of our nations.

#### Dimitrov Communist Youth Union (Bulgaria)

The activity of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union in the realm of patriotic-defense training and technical military preparation has been accepted by Bulgarian society and enjoys great popularity among young people. More than half a million young people are included in various forms of activity in this field. The system of patriotic-defense training helps accomplish important tasks, such as the ideological indoctrination of young people, extension

of the organization's influence on young people who are not members, preparation of young people for service in the Bulgarian People's Army and acquainting them with military subject matter, the fostering of friendly ties with the Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact, expansion of political activity among young people through various forms of training in the organization's military technical clubs, and finally the development of physical ability and endurance among young people.

Basic defense training is given to all boys and girls aged 16-18 years in the schools or in district Komsomol schools (for employed young people). In addition, training is provided in the clubs in areas such as marksmanship, ham radio, aquatic and motor-vehicle activities, aviation, model-building, and communications. Training is also given to candidates for specialties to meet army needs: radio operators, marine specialists, parachute-jumpers, and so on. To a certain extent training is also given for army reservists: specialists in communications and special services.

Members of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union achieve the greatest attainments in parachute-jumping, shooting, communications, and model-building.

#### Hungarian National Defense Association (Hungary)

Next year the Hungarian National Defense Association will celebrate its 30th anniversary. It carries out its tasks in two directions. The first is the defense of the socialist achievements of the Hungarian nation. To this end the association provides young people with premilitary preparation for service in the army and conducts planned training for reserve commissioned and noncommissioned officers. The second is the popularization and development of various types of defense sports. Here attention is also given to the proper direction of ideological indoctrination and comprehensive technical preparation.

The association's activity is based on 4,000 clubs in towns, villages, factories, and institutions. Young people represent the majority in marksmanship, parachute-jumping, flying, model-building, and communications clubs. The driver, pilot, and model-building specialties are the most popular.

The association has a number of functions and competitions of a defense-sports nature encompassing all clubs in them. Key competitors often take part in these activities, because owing to contacts with them there is a growing interest in sports among people. Nevertheless, the association's main goal is not superior achievement but mass participation. Representatives of the association take part in all international meets and competitions, and because of this new attractive forms of upbringing and training can be introduced in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and an exchange of ideas, and the organization can reach young workers, farmers, and college students to recruit them for membership.

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ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT GDR-BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 77 pp 3, 4 AU

[Apparent text of speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, at GDR-Bulgarian friendship rally in Sofia on 14 September 1977]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, esteemed Comrade Stoph, esteemed friends from the GDR, comrades, fellow citizens:

We greet with joy and open hearts the representatives of the GDR people, our sincere friends and dear allies.

Our joy is great, also because we are still in a festive mood. In recent days the Bulgarian people have celebrated the 33d anniversary of the socialist revolution.

In the happy and optimistic mood of a recently celebrated holiday I welcome you, Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, unshakable Marxist-Leninist, outstanding functionary of the international communist and workers movement, our long-time friend and closest comrade, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on behalf of all Bulgarian communists, and of all builders of socialism. I also greet the members of the GDR party and state delegation which you are heading.

Almost 30 years have elapsed since the day on which the people of the GDR began to implement the historical legacy of the former generations of fighters of the German workers class. The GDR people are truly implementing this legacy with exemplary elan and enthusiasm, for the efforts of the GDR people are guided by the SED.

This party is following the instructions of Ernst Thaelmann, who 50 years ago dreamed about such a German fatherland, a fatherland in which the victorious banners of socialist would wave. In you, dear German comrades,

we greet the leading representatives of this German fatherland, in which the banner of socialism waves forever!

The first state of workers, peasants and of people's intelligentsia in the history of the German people has tread a difficult but glorious path. Every success was achieved following a hard struggle against the enemies of socialism within the country and abroad. However, as Goethe wrote: "Only he deserves life and freedom who daily fights for them." In such an unrelenting struggle against the enemies and against objective difficulties, the people of the GDR have given convincing proof of what a country is able to achieve when power rests in the hands of the workers and peasants, when this country is inspired by communist ideals and is placed under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, when this country has loyal friends in the community of socialist states.

We admire everything that the people of the GDR, who are renowned for their industriousness, have achieved under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the SED, and its Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker. We rejoice at all their achievements in building a developed socialist society. A national economy is developing at accelerated rates of speed; science, education and culture are in a state of upsurge; sports are reaching new heights. The people's material and intellectual standards have risen. The GDR has achieved not only great economic prestige but also the dignity of a state, which is consistently conducting a peaceful, realistic and constructive foreign policy. The GDR is a loyal ally of the peoples belonging to the socialist community, and of our powerful and close friend--the Soviet Union. The GDR has taken its legitimate place within the United Nations and in international life. The role of the GDR is steadily being enhanced in resolving the basic questions of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world!

We are convinced that the future will bring new achievements for the people of the GDR. We are convinced that the directives of the Ninth SED Congress will be implemented into practical deeds for the sake of the further development of a developed socialist society. The real prerequisites for the transition to communism are being created in the true homeland of Marx and Engels.

This is how the GDR appears today in the eyes of its own people, in the eyes of our people, in the eyes of the world: a free, independent state, a rising and future-oriented state!

Comrades, it is our duty to declare to the comrades from the GDR that our people, too, are ceaselessly building their socialist life. We, too, are proud of our successes in creating a developed socialist society. It goes without saying that we have still much to accomplish, that we are facing a number of difficulties, which we will have to overcome in our further development. However, the great historical goal is a source of unprecedented, powerful strength in our people, a strength which is capable of

overcoming objective as well as subjective difficulties. New creative methods are being constantly uncovered.

We are implementing the strategic task assigned to us by our party and we are rallying our efforts for a decisive change for the better toward a high efficiency and great quality of work in all sectors of production and of life in general.

The Seventh Five-Year Plan period is becoming a period of even more accelerated development of productive forces along the path of concentration and specialization, along the path of reorganization and modernization of the basic production fund, a period of a timely practical application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and a period of perfecting economic management.

From this rostrum we can assure our guests that the communists and the members of the agrarian party, the builders of socialism in our country, will honorably implement the tasks assigned to them by the 11th BCP Congress!

In this connection, too, I would like to emphasize that along with the industriousness and talent of our people the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community also represent motivational forces in our development.

The friendship between the BCP and the SED, between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the GDR, between our two peoples, has always developed under clear skies. Nothing is capable of clouding these clear skies. Our friendship is based on the life-giving foundations of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist, proletarian internationalism. This friendship is sealed by our ideological unity.

The relations between our two parties and countries are characterized by a steady ascending development and are becoming truly comprehensive.

The Bulgarian People's Republic and the GDR have entered a qualitatively higher, new stage of cooperation and integration--an integration whose scope is expanding over all sectors of life--from the economic sector to intellectual life. For many years the GDR has maintained second place in our foreign trade relations. Our scientific-technical cooperation, too, is being developed from day to day. One of the most important trends in this cooperation is in connection with the problems of production-sharing and of modernizing and reorganizing our enterprises. The forms of our political, economic, ideological and cultural cooperation are innumerable. Our friendship stems from life and the future belongs to it for the sake of life!

Comrades, the visit of the GDR party and state delegation will undoubtedly represent a notable event in the history of our mutual relations. The

development of our two countries in recent years, the expansion and intensification of our mutual cooperation, the qualitative changes in international life--all these things have induced us to renew our alliance treaties. We just signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. This treaty represents a natural continuation of the first treaty signed between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the GDR 10 years ago. At the same time, the new treaty represents a historic act which opens new horizons before us and outlines new prospects for the future and which raises our comprehensive cooperation and the drawing closer together in all sectors of life to a higher level.

In this treaty are laid down the tested principles of socialist internationalism, of living humanism, and of the inexhaustible optimism of our society. This treaty represents a noteworthy example of a new type of relations existing among socialist states. This treaty is fully in accordance with the national and international interests of our two countries and represents a true guiding line for the consolidation, development and defense of all those things which our people have created with industrious labor. We have no doubt that our treaty may be of international significance. Our treaty represents a further confirmation of the truth that socialism serves all people.

It is by no means a coincidence that we have signed this treaty on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Such treaties between states and between peoples can be signed only in the new era of history, in the era which emerged thanks to the October Revolution. Socialist construction in our countries itself represents an embodiment of these ideas of the October Revolution. Our friendship itself is a result of this revolution. This is why we will celebrate the anniversary of this greatest of all revolutions together with the Soviet people and with all progressive mankind as if it were our own holiday.

The treaty maps out the correct road toward the free alliance of free peoples which the founders of scientific socialism dreamed about.

We have considered it expedient to approve "basic directions of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of the further development of socialist economic integration between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the GDR for the period following 1980." We can boldly state that in adopting these documents we have accomplished a further great step toward intensifying our economic integration as an integral part of our dynamic integration process among CEMA member-countries and also a step toward the steady renewal and further development of the forms and essence of our cooperation. We are deeply convinced that the time has come for a transition from the solution of individual concrete tasks to the implementation of joint initiatives of a comprehensive character, and that we are able to and must accomplish this transition. We attach particular importance to the "basic directions." In implementing them,

this unshakable, material foundation of our friendship will be considerably expanded and consolidated.

Comrades, we will continue also in the future to accomplish our duty toward our peoples and toward all mankind. Indeed, there are no great and small peoples with regard to responsibility for the fate of peace and humanity. Each nation is responsible to the other nations in connection with the question of peace, and each nation must do everything within its power to contribute to peace.

It is true that in recent years, thanks to the efforts of the community of socialist states, thanks to the universal communist movement and thanks to all peaceloving forces, as well as to the sensible attitude of realistic statesmen and politicians in the West, positive exchanges have occurred in the international situation. As we have stressed on several occasions, we hope that also the forthcoming Belgrade meeting of representatives of the states which signed the Helsinki Final Document can contribute to further detente and to an expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe; it must contribute to this.

The effect and importance of the foreign policy of the community of socialist states were once more confirmed at the 1976 Bucharest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

The proposals that emerged from the session, as well as the initiative of the Soviet Union in connection with the full prohibition of all nuclear tests, with stopping the production and development of new mass destruction means and in favor of convening a universal disarmament conference--all of these are aimed at curbing the arms race. This is a concrete program of action of all peaceloving forces in the world.

It is with particular gratification that I would now like to stress the extraordinary role played by the consistent and dynamic foreign political activities of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union, by the wide initiatives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, by the personal contribution of the leading party and state representative of the Soviet Union, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, to peace and socialism. I would like to take advantage of the opportunity also on behalf of this rally to convey our cordial congratulations to Comrade Brezhnev, the great friend of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of the GDR, for the international distinction awarded to him, the Gold Peace Medal of the United Nations, in recognition of his fruitful activities.

The successes of socialist foreign policy are arousing the opposition of the enemies of socialism, who are also by nature enemies of peace and of international cooperation. It is no coincidence that precisely today the reactionary circles in imperialist countries are raising their voices in favor of increasing military budgets and in favor of developing new mass destruction weapons, such as the neutron bomb. Such a weapon is even

called "humanitarian." Through the neutron bomb the greatest and most noble creation of nature--man--is treated as nothing more than basic matter, destined to nothing but destruction. We believe that detente on the one hand and the intensification of the arms race on the other hand cannot exist side by side. These are processes which proceed in two opposite directions.

It is no coincidence that the reactionary circles are now manifesting relapses into the "cold war" times. They are intensifying the anti-communist and anti-Soviet propaganda, and they are organizing campaigns allegedly in favor of human rights in the socialist countries and declaring themselves champions of humanitarianism and democracy. But, as the saying goes, people always talk most about the things they do not possess in the least. There is a universally valid proverb saying that the thief is the one who is the first to shout: "Catch the thief!"

Our positions are well known. However, we will always declare them, because truth must be spread among the broad people's masses. The question is to spread the truth about real socialism, about socialist democracy and about the opportunities offered by the new social system to the individual human personality. This truth, however, is the one that the enemies of socialism and peace are most afraid of, the truth that they are trying to slander or to hush up.

Particularly regrettable in this respect is the role of the new Maoist leadership, which continues the course of the country's militarization, pursues a policy of alliance with the most reactionary forces of imperialism, and creates a real threat to peace and security in the world.

Peking's attacks are directed not only against the Soviet Union but also against the jointly concerted policy of the fraternal socialist countries, against the national interest of each socialist state, including the Bulgarian People's Republic, against the common cause of the communist world movement. This is why we regard the struggle against the theory and practice of Maoism as a national and international duty of the Marxist-Leninist parties, of each communist, of each honest person who appreciates the price of peace and of free creative work.

Mankind has plenty of bitter experiences from the past when the world reaction and fascism committed so many crimes under the banner of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. All this commits us to higher vigilance, to mobilizing the peace forces of the planet, to uniform and concerted actions with them, so that international detente can more and more assert itself as an irreversible process. There is no way back, and there must not be any way back for the sake of life itself, for the sake of mankind's continued existence.

We are concerned over the dangerous hotbed of tension in the Middle East. Our position is clear and unchangeable. There can be a just and durable



peace in this region only after Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. And the demand for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish a state of their own, as well as for guaranteeing the security of all states in this part of the world, is absolutely natural. There is no sensible person who is not convinced that the road to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem leads through Geneva.

Our country is in solidarity with all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling for freedom and independence. We are convinced that even the last remnants of colonialism will be eliminated. We are seriously concerned, however, over the imperialist plans against the most progressive African countries. One result of these machinations is the Ethiopian-Somali conflict. A situation in which hotbeds of tension exist in the world cannot be regarded as normal by us, because under the present circumstances a world conflagration can be touched off from any hotbed of tension.

We appreciate the great importance of the good-neighborly relations between the two sovereign and independent German states. The Bulgarian People's Republic unreservedly supports the GDR's position in its relations with the FRG. These relations can develop only and exclusively on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect of the two states.

Comrades, our meetings and talks with Comrade Erich Honecker and the GDR party-state delegation headed by him have taken place in a cordial climate, in the spirit of complete unanimity on the questions of bilateral relations. We are also unanimous on the problems of international relations. Our positions on the questions of the international communist and workers movement also are completely identical.

It is our joint and categorical conclusion that the strength of the communist world movement lies in its unity and cohesion. The Berlin Conference of the European Communist and Workers Parties manifested the will of the parties for unity and unity of action as well as the European communists' readiness to struggle in cooperation with all progressive forces for peace and security on our continent.

Our conviction is deepening more and more that the consolidation of proletarian internationalism is the first prerequisite for successful development of the international communist and workers movement.

The BCP has always held the position that the communist and workers parties can and must determine for themselves their strategy and tactics, by taking into consideration the peculiarities of their countries. Naturally this does not restrict the extraordinary importance of the proletarian unity of the fraternal parties. On the contrary, it emphasizes once more the need for such unity in our era. As Marxist-Leninists we are

committed to creatively solving the tasks of socialist construction, to correctly determining the ratio between the national peculiarities and what is generally valid in the revolutionary process, to applying in practice the rich experiences of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community, and to making our own contribution to shaping the new society.

Exchanging opinions is always useful. All the more useful and necessary is such an exchange at bilateral and multilateral meetings of representatives of countries that work for peace, understanding among peoples and cooperation. With our work and our enthusiasm we have given proof of the incontestable advantages of the socialist social system, the irresistible attractiveness of these implemented ideas. Thus we prove not by words but by deeds our right to call ourselves the most consistent and most faithful defenders of human civilization, of humanism, of peace and happiness of all mankind.

Comrades, citizens, I do not doubt that I will express your thoughts and feelings if I beg our guests to convey to the GDR communists and all working people fraternal greetings and wishes for new successes. Let us assure you once more that we have always regarded your successes in shaping the developed socialist society as our own successes and will continue to do so!

May our guests pass on to their country's working people our conviction that the new alliance treaty will even more strengthen and deepen our unity, cohesion and unity of action!

May this treaty be our joint contribution to strengthening the community of socialist states!

Long live the GDR!

Long live the SED, the organizer and inspirer of all deeds of the people in the first free socialist German fatherland!

Long live the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the GDR!

Forward to new victories of the great cause of peace and of communism!

CSO: 2020

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES SOFIA INTERPARLIAMENTARY SESSION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 77 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Andrezej Werblan, Central Committee secretary and deputy marshal of the Sejm, at the 21 September session of the 64th conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Sofia]

[Text] Andrezej Werblan stressed among other things that people in Poland are profoundly convinced that efforts to strengthen and deepen the process of detente and to make it irreversible are now the most important question of international life. We regard this process as the only road to lasting security in Europe and the world based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different systems.

Fully approving the position of the Polish delegation at the Helsinki conference and its final act, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic passed a resolution declaring for the complete implementation of this important act. We regard it as an integral document whose principles and decisions are equally important and should all be implemented.

Citing Poland as an example, A. Werblan discussed the positive impact the Helsinki conference had made on the development of bilateral relations between the countries of East and West Europe. He said that Poland is for deepening the process of normalizing and developing relations in Europe. We take the view, he said, that the fall meeting of representatives of foreign ministers should take further steps along this line.

A. Werblan stressed that Poland, which had put forward generally known disarmament proposals in the past, attaches special importance to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Polish people's greatest concern are the tendencies to break the nonproliferation treaty and the plans to introduce new kinds of nuclear weapons, which would amount to a new phase of the arms race in this field.

The chairman of the Polish group of the Interparliamentary Union recalled that at their Bucharest meeting last November the Warsaw Pact states had proposed that the CSCE signatories should declare that they would not be

the first to use nuclear weapons against each other. In the light of the present situation this proposal has acquired an even greater importance. Speaking of Poland's implementation of human rights at the Polish Sejm session on 30 June 1977, Edward Gierek quite intentionally stressed the right to live in peace as the foundationstone of the rights of man and the rights of nations.

Referring to negative features, of which there is still no lack in the life of the international community, A. Werblan drew attention to attempts to resuscitate the methods and language of the cold war in the propaganda attacks launched by some states against the socialist countries, to use false accusations and to interfere in internal affairs. It is the primary duty of parliamentarians as representatives of public opinion to counter rhetoric and activities that can help worsen international relations.

The Polish group of the Interparliamentary Union also takes the view that launching a joint undertaking called "education for peace" might prove instrumental in helping to eliminate tensions and to improve relations among nations. The scope of possible activities is enormous: banning war propaganda in mass media, emphasizing in school and extramural upbringing the universal character of mankind's culture and including in school curricula the teaching matter that helps the peace education of our world's citizens. A. Werblan said that the Polish delegation intends to ask the union to discuss this issue.

CSO: 2600

NEW REGULATIONS ON HUNTING ISSUED

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, 2 Jul 77 pp 104-107

[Decree on the Hunting Economy]

[Text] In order to enforce the directives of the Albanian Workers Party, and for the purpose of placing the hunting economy on a sound technical, scientific and economic base, strong rules should be set up to regulate hunting and to protect the fauna. Wild animals and birds should be allowed to increase so as to be a source of revenue for the benefit of the socialist economy.

In accordance with Article 78 of the Constitution, by proposal of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decreed:

Article 1

The hunting economy consists of wild animals and birds that are found in a state of freedom within the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Wild animals and birds are the property of the state.

Article 2

The overall hunting economy will be directed by the Ministry of Agriculture, which will define the hunting regulations, the hunting areas and the hunting seasons. It will make a list of the wild animals and birds that can be hunted only by special authorization and a list of those that can be hunted without authorization. It will make a list of wild animals and birds that are harmful and can be killed or captured the year round. It will define the regulations for killing stray dogs in the hunting zone, and be responsible for all other matters dealing with the hunting economy.

The hunting economy is directly administered by the forestry enterprises.

### Article 3

Hunting in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is considered a sport and can take place in all its territory, with the exception of inhabited areas, public roads, parks and places where hunting is temporarily prohibited.

### Article 4

The right to hunt is given to every citizen over the age of 18 who possesses a hunting license that meets the criteria determined by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The citizen who has been found guilty of willful damage to the socialist wealth (the hunting economy), the illegal cutting of or damage to forests, or who has been found guilty more than once of violation of the hunting and forestry regulations, does not have the right to enjoy the privilege of hunting.

Hunting permits for non-citizens are given by the responsible departments in the Ministry of Agriculture.

### Article 5

The hunting of wild animals and birds is regulated in accordance with the provisions laid down in this decree and according to the hunting regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture. The tariffs and prices of hunting wild animals and birds are fixed by the Council of Ministers.

### Article 6

Citizens are obliged to relinquish all the pelts of the wild animals as compensation to the government departments responsible for their collection.

The departments responsible for stockpiling are obliged to accept the flesh of the game that is handed over by the hunters in lieu of payment, according to the determined price.

### Article 7

The forestry department pays a sum of money determined by the Ministry of Agriculture for the extermination of wolves and jackals.

### Article 8

For the protection of useful prey and to prevent harmful consequences it is forbidden:

- a) to hunt wild animals and birds, except when permitted by special authorization;
- b) to capture birds when they are moulting, when they are frozen with cold or during periods of flooding;
- c) to hunt in ways and by means that are dangerous to people, animals and birds: that is to say by fire, by means of flammable materials, by poison and by digging pits;
- d) to hunt in ways and by means that will cause the capture and death of wild animals and birds in large quantities, such as traps, nooses, large baskets, fences and nets, except on occasions as set down by this decree;
- e) to hunt with weapons of war, explosives and light;
- f) to hunt the male pheasant from sundown until morning;
- g) to gather bird eggs or to destroy their nests, to remove animals from their shelters or destroy them while in these shelters, with the exception of wolves, jackals and the harmful birds stipulated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

#### Article 9

The hunting of wild animals and birds when economic interest demands, for scientific reasons, for museums, for laboratories, for zoological gardens, for the selection of game and for the stocking of other areas, is permitted everywhere and at all times with the authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Traps are allowed to be used in the capture of fur-bearing animals when determined by the Ministry of Agriculture and only with the permission of the department of forestry.

#### Article 10

The personnel of the forestry department, members of the People's Police, members of the People's Assembly and volunteer hunting inspectors, when they find a citizen with hunting arms or weapons stalking game, accompanied by hounds or hunting dogs in hunting areas, placing traps and other forbidden means, have the right to ask for gun and hunting licenses and identification papers, and they have the right to inspect the captured or dead game at any time, anywhere. For every violation there will be a verbal interrogation.

#### Article 11

Violation of the provisions of this decree and of the regulations set by the Ministry of Agriculture, when no damage has been done, is considered a misdemeanor with a penalty of 500 lek or a public reprimand.

If the value of the captured or dead game, according to the compensation for loss of game approved by the Council of Ministers, is not over 1,000 lek, it is punishable as a misdemeanor with a fine of 500 to 1,000 lek, and with the confiscation of the dead or captured game, with or without the confiscation of the gun or other means of hunting.

When the violation is repeated, independent of the damage, and when the value of the captured or dead game, according to the tariffs for compensation for loss of game approved by the Council of Ministers, is over 1,000 lek, the action is punishable as willful injury to the socialist wealth on the basis of the depositions of the Penal Code.

#### Article 12

Decree No 4411, dated 16 July 1968 "On Hunting," is annulled.

#### Article 13

This decree becomes effective immediately.

Tirana, dated 30 June 1977  
Decree No 5607

For the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania,

Chairman: Haxhi Lieshi  
Secretary: Telo Mezini

6160  
CSO: 2100



PREMIER TODOROV SPEAKS AT DINNER IN ULAANBATAAR

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Sep 77 p 5 AU

[Toast proposed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, at official dinner given in his honor in Ulaanbataar, on 20 September 1977]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Tsedenbal, esteemed Comrade Batmonh, dear Mongolian comrades, the thing I would like to say at this moving friendly meeting is to express our gratitude toward the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] for the opportunity to visit your wonderful country and become acquainted with the life and successes of the fraternal people of Mongolia, for the opportunity to feel the warmth of these people's loyal comradely hands, to feel the spirit of their striving toward a socialist and communist future!

With all my heart I express gratitude to our dear host, Comrade Batmonh, for the warm feelings he expressed to the Bulgarian People's Republic, to the friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal peoples and for his wonderful wishes he addressed to us.

We agree that our meetings and talks represent a businesslike continuation of the example of fraternity, unity, and joint, useful deeds set by our two first party and state leaders--Comrades Zhivkov and Tsedenbal--who are building and outlining these deeds.

Today, once more, we are moved by the memories of the meetings we recently held in Bulgaria with Comrade Yumjagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the outstanding functionary of the international communist movement. He was awarded for the second time the highest decoration of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the "Georgi Dimitrov" order.

Comrades, the Bulgarian working people rejoice at every success achieved by the fraternal Mongolian people. You are successfully accomplishing the programmatic task of completing the construction of the material-technical

basis of socialism, and the task of transforming the MPR into an industrial-agrarian state.

We are deeply convinced that the working people of fraternal Mongolia, under the leadership of their glorious MPRP, will implement the plans outlined by the 17th congress and will take a broad, new step toward socialism. With their achievements in building a new society, with the deep changes occurring in the life of the working people, the MPR sets an example for many countries who have carried out an antifeudalistic and anti-imperialist revolution and are proceeding along a noncapitalist path.

The Bulgarian people, too, have accomplished great successes in building a developed socialist society. Rallied and united around their Communist Party, they are selflessly working under the slogan of great efficiency and high quality. This slogan embodies the innovative spirit of the Leninist April line and the high criterion set by the 11th BCP Congress. It demands that all resources and factors contributing to an intensive growth in production should be utilized and that the material and intellectual values of our society should be multiplied.

Side by side, in a close, fraternal alliance we are building the new society. How accurately the profound meaning of friendship is expressed by the old Mongolian saying: "Great and powerful is the one who has many friends; the one who relies on himself for support only is isolated and weak." Bulgarians, as well as Mongolians, know from experience that successes in socioeconomic development and in the intellectual achievements of their countries would be unthinkable without the fraternal friendship and closest cooperation with the countries belonging to the socialist community, and in particular with the Soviet Union.

As to those who are spreading anti-Sovietism and divisiveness, an unenviable fate is awaiting them. They are destined to the dungheap of history. The new Maoist leadership of China, with its violent anti-Sovietism and splitting policy, is acting in support of the most reactionary forces in the capitalist world, and in discrepancy with the interests of the peoples it is trying to stop the process of detente.

Along with all progressive mankind we will celebrate the glorious 60th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution as a holiday of the remarkable victories of socialism and communism, as a triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

On the eve of this glorious jubilee our peoples are filled with profound faith that realism in politics and the desire for detente and progress will prevail. All attempts to stop the process of detente through threats, or by maneuvers under the mask of demagogic slogans, will be vain. The process of detente will be irreversible.

The BCP and the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are contributing to the assertion of the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, to the alleviation of tension and the consolidation of positive changes, to the creation of a healthy atmosphere in international relations, and to peace, security, and cooperation in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world.

The time that has elapsed since the Helsinki conference has confirmed the correctness of the agreements reached and the necessity to increasingly fulfill these agreements with the concrete essence of good will. We attach great importance to the Belgrade meeting of CSCE participant countries and we believe that this forthcoming meeting must have a business-like, constructive character, that it must adopt concrete recommendations and proposals to further develop cooperation in the spirit of Helsinki.

We highly appreciate and support the active policy and constructive activities of the MPRP and the government of the fraternal MPR in insuring a lasting peace and stability in Asia, in expanding useful cooperation among all peoples in this important area of the world.

A full unity of thought and unity of action exist among us on the basic questions of socialist construction and international life. We are unanimous with you in our intentions and deeds and we know that only under the untainted banner of proletarian internationalism, along the path illuminated and historically confirmed by the October Revolution, can we build the society of human rights and full social progress.

Dear Mongolian brothers, once more I would like to express our most sincere satisfaction with our visit to your country and the meetings and talks with your leaders, and I would like to express my conviction that this visit will contribute to the development of our fraternal relations and to the consolidation of a fruitful cooperation between our two peoples and countries. Our talks are proceeding in a spirit of traditional friendship, and in the spirit of a sincere desire to even further expand cooperation between our two countries and make it more efficient.

I propose a toast to:

--The eternal and indestructible friendship between the Bulgarian and the Mongolian peoples;

--To the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community;

--To the great Soviet Union--our loyal comrade and powerful ally, the support of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world;

--To the MPRP Central Committee and Presidium of the People's Great Hural, headed by Comrade Yumjaagyn Tsedenbal, the remarkable son of the people

of Mongolia, the distinguished functionary of the international communist and workers movement and the great friend of the Bulgarian people;

--To the government of the fraternal MPR and its chairman Comrade Jambyn Batmonh;

--To the health of all those present!

To your health!

CSO: 2200

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR LEADERS GREET DPRK COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 77 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegram to DPRK"]

[Text] On the occasion of the DPRK National Day, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president; and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, sent on Thursday the following joint congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song, Korean Workers Party Central Committee secretary general and DPRK president, and to DPRK Premier Pak Song-chol:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of your country's National Day--the 29th anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK--we send the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the DPRK Administration Council, all Korean people and to you personally cordial congratulations and comradely greetings in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak people and in our own name.

The Czechoslovak people highly value the significant successes the Korean people--guided by the Korean Workers Party and in international cooperation with other countries--have achieved in the course of the past three decades in the socialist construction of the DPRK. We fully support DPRK's policy aimed at achieving peaceful and democratic unification of the forcibly divided fatherland.

Relations of traditional friendship and cooperation exist between our two countries. We believe that they will continue to deepen on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to the benefit of all Czechoslovak and Korean people and in the interest of the further consolidation of the socialist community.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all Korean people many further outstanding successes in the construction of socialism in your beautiful country and in the efforts for a peaceful and democratic unification of Korea.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ'S INDRA MEETS FINNISH COMMUNISTS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 77 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK special correspondent's dispatch from Helsinki: "From the Visit of the Czechoslovak Parliamentary Delegation; Meeting With the Finnish President"]

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 13 September Comrade Alois Indra and Dalibor Hanes visited the premises of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, where they met the party's leading functionaries--Aarne Saarinen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party; Taisto Sinisal, the party's deputy chairman; Erkki Kivimaeki, deputy secretary general of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee; and other Politburo members. Comrade Indra conveyed to the Finnish comrades the personal greetings and wishes of success from Comrade Gustav Husak and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. He then informed the representatives of the Finnish Communist Party about the CPCZ's activities, particularly about the efforts of communists and other Czechoslovak citizens to implement the conclusions of the party's 15th congress in practice. At the same time he spoke of the good impressions our parliamentary delegation had gathered during its visit in Finland. Apart from other things the Finnish communists stated that if the relations between all states were like the relations between Finland and the CSSR, the fulfillment of the Helsinki conclusions would have progressed further than it has. The chairman of the Finnish Communist Party also conveyed comradely greetings to the CPCZ's leading officials, with G. Husak at the head.

CSO: 2400

## HUNGARY

### BRIEFS

NEW KISZ OFFICIALS--Jeno Kovacs, secretary of the KISZ central committee, was born in 1948. He completed his elementary and secondary school studies in Pecs. He then performed one year of military service. In 1972, he defended his diploma in the field of International Relations at the Karl Marx University of Economics with honors. At the time of his studies he held various elective offices in KISZ: basic organization secretary, then head of external committee of the executive committee. From 1971 to 1974 he served as policy member of the department of international relation of the central committee. Beginning in 1974 he was Hungarian vice president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Now, the central committee has put him in charge of the international relations of KISZ. Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Budapest committee of KISZ, was born in 1948. He completed a year of military service after his secondary school education. He then received training as a mechanical engineer at Budapest Technical University. He was basic organization secretary in both high school and at the university. Subsequently he became secretary for agitprop of the [university] department. In 1973 he served as exempted worker of the KISZ committee of the university. He was put in charge of the department of organization of the central committee in 1976. Then, in June 1977 he was elected first secretary of the KISZ Budapest committee. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR IFJUSAG in Hungarian 23 Sep 77 p 2]

CSO: 2500

POLISH, ALGERIAN YOUTH SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 25 Aug 77 p 2

[Text] "What has made the greatest impression on us in Poland is the achievement of the ideal of socialism and the extensive social and cultural transformations," stated Abdelmadjid Kaouah, secretary of the Main Council of the UNJA (National Union of Algerian Youth). In traveling about Poland and in talks in the FSZMP Main Council, he was accompanied by Badr-Eddine Elkebir, member of the UNJA Main Council, and Mohamed-Fouad Boughalem, editor of L'UNITE.

At the conclusion of the visit on 24 August an agreement was signed between the FSZMP, represented by Andrzej Jez, secretary of the Main Council, and the UNJA. The agreement involves cooperation between the two organizations for 1977-1978. It calls for continued development in tourist and cultural exchanges (among other things, occasional functions for Polish and Algerian national holidays, "Algiers Day" in Warsaw, and "Warsaw Day" in Algiers will be organized), and cooperation in the international forum.

The Ninth World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in 1978 in Havana, and earlier, in October 1977, the Second Conference of Youth Organizations of the Third World will be held in Pyongyang. Preparations for these conferences and the active participation of both organizations were the subject of many meetings.

Activities of the Polish youth movement interested the representatives of young Algeria. They took part in discussions with youth and in meetings in the FSZMP Main Council. The guests spoke about issues concerning young Algerians, about the development of their country--and they spoke of their warm feelings for Polish youth.

"We have two reasons for satisfaction with the visit," stated the chairman of the Algerian delegation. "First, the hosts, the FSZMP Main Council, prepared an interesting agenda for us. We had an opportunity to exchange ideas and thus to enrich our experiences; we will put these to use in the work of our union. The second reason is the agreement which we have concluded. It speaks of problems which the world is currently experiencing



and about which we want to have a common voice: in the struggle for peace and progress in all parts of the world. The agreement also speaks of close contacts between Polish and Algerian youth. In the years immediately ahead we want to develop together youth tourist exchange and exchange of cultural groups and to organize international work and OHP (Volunteer Labor Brigade) camps. We think that we have given our cooperation a good impetus; and in 1978, when the FSZMP Main Council representatives visit Algeria, we will certainly already have attained the initial goals--a result of the signed agreement."

CSO: 2600

POLAND

#### YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS ITALIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH

Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 5 Jul 77 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] [PAP] An FSZMP delegation, headed by FSZMP Main Council Chairman Krzysztof Trebaczkiwicz, traveled to Italy for an official visit during 1-4 July 1977.

The agenda of the visit included a trip to Siena and talks with the leadership of the provincial organization of the PCI (Italian Communist Party) and of the FGCI (Federation of Italian Communist Youth). The Polish delegation familiarized itself with the methods of party work with youth in the region and with FGCI activities among Italian youth.

On 4 July the FSZMP delegation was received by Mario Birardi, member of the PCI secretariat. Krzysztof Trebaczkiwicz informed Birardi of the main directions of activity of the Polish youth movement and Birardi presented information concerning the current political situation in Italy and the work of the PCI.

Talks were held the same day in the FGCI with its chairman Massimo d'Alema. The subject of the conversations was exchange of information on the work of both organizations. The participants also appraised the activities of the international progressive movement of youth and students, especially in the context of preparations for the Ninth World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in 1978 in Cuba. In addition, both organizations pointed out the special tasks arising from their membership in the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

The FSZMP delegation extended an invitation to the FGCI to pay an official visit to Poland. Agreement was reached to exchange study and journalist delegations.

CSO: 2600

POLAND

# YOUTH PAPER COMMENTS ON 'FRINGE' OF STUDENT DISSIDENTS

Warsaw RAZEM in Polish 5 Jun 77 p 38

[Article by Juliusz Foss: "On the Margin of the Margin."]

[Text] The facts are known. Their political evaluation is also self-evident. It is known why and who went to Krakow in order to create confusion in the Krakow student community by taking advantage of the accidental and tragic death of one student and of the traditional festivities of "zakinada".\* I see no need to return to the issue. Of course, reflections can only pertain to the fact that after all a few students became emotionally involved in the slight row, though the figures are unquestioned: even a few dozen people is a margin of a margin, as it was cogently formulated by one of the activists of the Krakow SZSP in a conversation with me. The comparison of numbers was rather discrediting for the event's perpetrators. Although at the Krakow Town Square, according to modest estimates, there were approximately a few thousand people, students, and residents of Krakow--the rather aggressive tactics of the outside emissaries had succeeded in drawing out scarcely a thousand people from that crowd.

A part of the serious reflections could have pertained to the question: what could have happened if the students had not manifested maturity and the man on the street, restraint? However, these would have been delayed reflections since every honest man, and especially the Krakow students, has already reached his own conclusions by now.

I went to Krakow in order to talk with the students and the SZSP activists on the prosaic topic: what was the result of the confrontation between the deafening words of a handful of dissidents and the serious program of action on the part of the Krakow student organization?

I must admit that the confrontation proved to be educational; it is educational today, and no doubt educational for tomorrow.

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\* Annual student festivities, which take place in Krakow, celebrating the ancient Polish tradition of student initiation.

The program of the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP) is very broad and has proved itself in action. It encompasses all spheres of student life. It is being implemented by elected activists as well as the students themselves and is, therefore, totally democratic. Everybody, however, who was a student (including myself!) remembers that even the best program (not to mention its implementation) can be challenged. Of course, that group [the student community] is always (as we all remember) in a permanent state of intellectual and emotional maturity. An inclination to discussion with fellow students and activists is a college habit.

Loud, But Universally!

The first "critical declaration" which questioned not only the activity of the SZSP but its representational validity as well, was read, not without reason, on the third day of the "Juvenilia" [student festivities] near Wawel. That is on the same spot where on Sunday evening the march with black flags commenced. It was already known that neither the people at the Town Square, nor the students would join the protest. The SZSP cannot represent the students since it is not "independent," such was the sense of that declaration. The Krakow student activists have a much simpler comment: since we did not support them, therefore, we do not "represent" them, and this is a truth which is difficult to digest ....

Immediately after this "declaration" another communique was read, which was an organizational consequence of the former. It announced the creation of the so-called St. Pyjas Committee for Student Solidarity with a list of ten students authorized to act on behalf of this committee. One of the tasks of those ten, as it became known a week later, was to opt for the establishment of an "independent, autonomous student organization." This idea, as the activists of SZSP themselves said (and, after all, these are the actions known in the student community) approximately eighty persons associated themselves with it, in other words still a very small percentage even of that part of the Krakow student community which previously did not apply for admission to any organization previously.

I asked whether the activists had held discussions with the organizers of this action; whether they discussed from the position of leaders of an organization whose achievements cannot be questioned even by the dissidents or just fellow students. Of course, they discussed; that is they attempted to discuss.

It is rather surprising that the same committee accepts an open discussion with a characteristic reluctance. It operates using the method of prepared and read statements which are distributed among "The Ten member-founders." The declarations are made loudly and pertain to general issues only (of a rather abstract nature).

The above-mentioned ten spokesmen avoid "using their own words" even when asked directly to explain the exact nature of their demands. It was rather

amusing when one of these persons discredited herself in the eyes of several dozen Academy of Fine Arts (ASP) students, when rather than listening to a prepared "statement" they asked her in a simple and friendly way what she herself wants to suggest to the students. Her reaction was very girlish, but nonetheless a hysterical attempt to escape into generalities. Another one of "The Ten," personally known to the activists from the period of the gloomy game of the "flower children", presently pretending to be "intellectually strong," was asked to air his views before an open microphone at the Student's House. He replied to one of the activists of the student community that the committee will not hold discussions, and can only come as the group of ten and "declare their views ...."

A discussion is--it is said--impossible; besides, "The The" are not concerned about a discussion.

I was also told that the so-called propaganda among the students is not successful either. Naturally, such meetings took place, for example, at the student hostels, but each time a question was posed: what do you exactly have in mind when you speak of "dependence," "student interests," etc., the discussion ends. "There is very little concrete in what they say"--aptly summarized one of the students I spoke to.

Are there, therefore, any results from that? Concretely?--I kept asking.

I was told that five students in the last year of philology, the class of the deceased Pyjas, have turned in their SZSP membership cards. However, added the students whom I was interviewing, thirty students have signed up with the SZSP.

Is this the entire attack on the SZSP?--I asked. But this would not help to win the elections even in the smallest faculty of a higher school!

"Of course not."--was the answer I heard.

"Would you have accepted the challenge?"--I asked directly.

We will participate in any discussion if its topic is a concrete problem of the student community and we could benefit from it, one of the student community activists told me.

A Waste of Words?

Basically, the actions of the dissidents could be disregarded with a shrug of the shoulders. There was some noise, and that was enough. In the meantime, a meeting took place in Warsaw of the leadership aktiv of the SZSP, with the representatives of the Party leadership and representatives of the ministries attending, where the vital problems of the entire student community were discussed seriously and in detail.

I believe that the only important reflection which could be made on the sidelines of this seeming confrontation between a small group of a few dozen self-appointed student "representatives" and a large organization such as the SZSP, is based perhaps on this, that under certain, artificial circumstances, a small, and under normal circumstances, an insignificant fact dealing with differences in opinion, or even total negation of everything by a small group of people, can grow to the dimensions of a demoniac happening which is used for spectacular purposes by our enemies. Nobody benefits from it, and least of all, the students. We all only waste some time and energy. And here I agree with the Krakow student activists.

But exams are at hand, and it is high time to restore the balance ....

9152

CSO: 2600

POLAND

## GOALS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATIONAL REFORM REPORTED

Warsaw GLAS NAUCZCIELSKI in Polish 5 Jun 77 p 5

[Article by Prof Dr Tadeusz Nowacki: "Assumptions of the System"]

[Text] In accordance with the program of action in the field of education and upbringing, for the years 1976-1980, a draft of the concept of cadre vocational training reform for the needs of national economy and culture was worked out. The concept of vocational training reform is a particularly important part of the reform of the system of national education.

This outline was prepared under the direction of Prof Tadeusz Nowacki, by a team from the Institute for Vocational Education, Department of Vocational Education, Educational Reform Bureau and Continual Education Department of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing. This team worked out a draft of the concept based on the resolution of the Sejm dated 13 October 1973 on the present achievements and evolution of development of the vocational schooling. The draft also utilized universal secondary school organizational and program assumptions, resources of scientific surveys in this field, and experiences of the socialist countries.

The draft of the concept assumes basing the process of vocational education and upbringing on the organizational and program assumptions of the universal ten-year secondary school, on anticipated socially useful work, on production and agrotechnical apprenticeships of the students of that school, and on the extension of the vocational education process for the period of occupational employment, within the framework of graduated system of occupational improvement. In the opinion of the authors of the concept this formulation also corresponds to the educational principles outlined by the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

In the proposed concept, four main segments of the future system of vocational education were included. The first is the politechnical preparation of the future ten-year secondary school students; second--vocational training based on the foundation of the seventh and eighth classes of the universal secondary school; third--vocational training of the ten-year school system graduates; and fourth--professional improvement during the course of employment.

The first segment is reflected in the universal secondary school teaching programs which were the subject of general discussion. The second segment is a logical consequence of different interests and abilities of youths and, also, of the unequal rate of individual development. Two- and three-year training periods based on the foundation of seventh and eighth classes of the universal secondary school is designed for those students who have a great manual and common sense ability and desire to obtain vocational qualifications sooner. Vocational training based on the universal secondary school foundation had been differentiated in accordance with the Sejm resolution with regard to the period of education from half a year to 2.5 years. At the same time, one, one-and-a-half and two-year schools should be considered as most desirable. Varying of the educational periods is dependent on the requirements of a given occupation. However, this problem has no fundamental significance in the light of the necessity for further education and occupational improvement in the place of work, which will be included in the graduated system of vocational improvement.

The graduated system of occupational improvement makes the general organization of the universal process of vocational improvement possible, regardless of occupation, level of the worker's education, or a branch of national economy and culture<sup>1</sup>. In industrial occupations, and particularly, in factory trades, its significance is especially important because we link with it the process of restoring due authority to the factory trades and opening to every worker a chance for improving occupational skills. This is why we believe that within the graduated system will be included not only qualifying designations proposed for workers or equivalent employees, but also master craftsman and also qualifying designations already established in the State directives which are conceptually foreseen for the technicians. In such a formulation, the graduated system of vocational improvement would lead continuously to the highest vocational qualifications.

The new concept of vocational education foresees that the education of technicians and of equivalent workers will be organized during the course of work in the form of adult education. It could proceed partly through correspondence and extra-mural schools, and partly, through alternating with work. Similar principles will find application in the graduated system of vocational improvement of workers and of equivalent employees, but to obtain the lower, qualifying degrees (levels), a short, refresher course in the area of occupational and socio-political theory will suffice.

The individual segments of vocational education conceived in this way essentially constitute one system of interaction between vocational schools and plants. In this system of vocational education, the principle of all-round individual development will be preserved. Serving this purpose will not only be conceptually separated subject blocks: general vocational, specialized, socio-political, and cultural upbringing, but also a developed system of physical education, accessibility to sports fields, swimming pools and gymnasiums, and to the houses of culture with special emphasis on a broad introduction into the world of art: theatre, fine arts, music, and belles-lettres.



The education of the citizen-worker in the school system starts already in the liberal education school, and is continued in the vocational school and in the place of work. This process should be aimed at the development of a versatile personality, socially and culturally active, with a great sense of patriotism and civic responsibility, love of work and the occupation, and also the art of team work.

The new concept of vocational education requires a full and more involved and efficient cooperation of plants in national education, beyond the present forms of collaboration of the work plants with liberal arts and vocational schools. This cooperation should depend on care and making some of the plants' organization and material potential accessible to the school. According to the new concept of vocational education, the plants are taking over the responsibility for the final period of practical education and also vocational specialization of vocational school students. According to the concept [of educational reform], school preparation for working professionally will be based in greater part on a broad education profile. In addition, the student will be prepared to accept work in a specific position in the final period of education. During this time, plants interested in the influx of new workers must organize specialized practice for the students, involving themselves not only in the organization of this practical experience, but also taking part in planning of their program contents and progress.

Furthermore, the plant will become the most important partner in the organization of the graduated system of vocational improvement. Its basis will become the qualifying degrees which should be connected with corresponding designations and rights. The transfer to each subsequent step will be conditioned by broadening or deepening vocational skills, theoretical as well as practical, by obtaining optimum work results, and by the ability to organize work and cooperate with others, and not only by completing an appropriate course. Hence, the plant has the increased responsibility for organizing the opportunity for the development of the vocational skills of the worker, since it constitutes a condition for achieving the next step in the graded system.<sup>2</sup>

Partners of the plants are to be schools and vocational centres, which will be run by large plants.

The thus outlined system fulfills the requirement of continual vocational training in the field of vocational education. Therefore, it corresponds to the most modern pedagogic views, all-round development of the personality, economic needs, and certainly, it fully corresponds to the philosophy of dialectic materialism and to the needs of a developed socialist society.

This organization of vocational education is an entity in which youth and adult education harmoniously supplement each other, maintaining the principle of permeability, understood not as a purely educational principle of

graduating from one school to another, but also as a principle of constant skill improvement and constant development of the citizen-worker's personality.

The system of school trades has an important role in this concept. The system of school trades known previously as the nomenclature, as if it were a question of onomatology, is the instrument of vocational education policy. It constitutes one of the important aspects of the connections of the school with the economic system and the national culture.

The new system of school trades will ensure better conditions for educating qualified staff in the school and in the plant. It will make possible the employment of vocational school graduates according to their acquired profession and expectations of the plants which have at their disposal modern techniques and production technology. A period of vocational specialization of students in their final stage of education in the plants will promote this.

Simultaneously, however, it is necessary to broaden the possibilities of the selection by the student of suitable specializations, by broadening the basic education profile. The broad education profile which is accepted as a basis in creating the new system of school trades, allows for a considerably broader specialization.

At the same time, a decrease in the number of trades will be achieved. This decrease is extremely important to the organization of vocational education.

Decreasing the number of trades involves the necessity of changes in the contextual division into subjects to be taught. It cannot be just a simple addition of subjects which presently serve other directions of vocational education. Then, the broad profile education would have to take into account a large number of subjects in each field, the subjects which are functioning presently in separate and more limited trades and specializations. This is why there is a necessity to integrate the subjects to be taught in schools with broad educational profiles. Wide ranging experiments have already begun on this issue since the second year of work of over 100 schools, which are conducting broad profile education in 15 trades, is ending.<sup>3</sup>

Only the problem of teacher preparation for the new system of vocational education was indicated in the concept. This problem is especially complicated. In the present system of vocational schools, there are teachers in many specializations.<sup>4</sup> The system of vocational school teacher improvement should be considered on two parallel levels: raising general and technical knowledge, and raising upbringing and didactic skills.

This could be taken as a whole in the graduated system of improvement in which will be included as individual forms of subject-method studies for teachers of theoretical subjects. For teachers who teach a trade on a practical basis, there will be post-graduate studies, industrial and laboratory practical training, and study and pedagogic practical training, and various course forms, and exchanges of experiences.

Those studies should also take into account participation of teachers in scientific research, especially in the area of the methodology of teaching particular subjects, because the scope of the subject-methodical problem in the vocational schools constitutes an important element in raising the pedagogic qualifications of the teachers.

The fundamental advantage of the proposed concept of the reform of vocational education is that it ensures uninterrupted influx of vocational school graduates into the national economy during the period of introduction of the reform which will begin in the vocational school system in 1985. In connection with this, the concept is prepared in accordance with the national economic needs of the 1990's and beyond.

The concept of vocational education prepared by the team will be submitted for organized discussion in the ministries and institutions, as well as, in the circles most interested and competent in this field, especially in the Central Council of Trade Unions, the organs of education administration, the Polish Teachers' Union, among the representatives of selected plants, experienced educators, and also among the interested social organizations: the Chief Technical Organization [NOT], the Polish Economic Society [PTE], Union of Vocational Improvement Centers [ZZDZ], and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration [TNOiK].

One of the ways of preparing the participants of the discussion meetings is the publication of the concept in the present issue [of GLOS NAUEZYCIELSKI].

The first consultation should provide, in effect, a general appraisal of the submitted concept, as well as, detailed comments, proposals, and addenda which will contribute to its refinement.

The Department of Vocational Training of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing will organize a discussion which will be attended by the representatives of the ministries and central offices. The Institute for Vocational Training [IKZ] will organize a discussion with the participation of social organizations. Education and upbringing curators, in cooperation with the Institute for Vocational Training, will organize discussion within the framework of the provincial commissions for the reform of national education with the participation of representatives of the trade union leaders, selected plants, and experienced teachers.

The above-mentioned discussions, organized with the participation of political and socio-economic leaders, will supply material permitting refinement of the introduced version of the vocational education concept.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. T. Nowacki, "Dydaktyka doskonalenia zawodowego." [Didactics of Vocational Improvement,"] Wroclaw - Warszawa - Krakow - Gdansk, Ossolineum,
2. Independently from the draft of the theoretical graduated system contained in "Dydaktyka doskonalenia zawodowego." [Didactics of Vocational Improvement,"] the Institute for Vocational Training [IK2] already conducts research on the problem of introduction of the graduated system. A number of symposia have been organized on the theme of cooperation between schools and work plants. See e.g.--The Institute for Vocational Training--Central Council of Trade Unions, "Kształcenie ustawiczne robotników. Materiały z sympozjum." ["The Continuous Education of Workers. Materials From the Symposium."] Skarzysko - Kamienna, 12-13 June 1976,"] Warszawa, 1976 IV Central Council of Trade Unions [CR 22].
3. Since 1975 the Institute for Vocational Training [IK2] supervises leading broad profile schools, conducting systematic supplementary education of teachers, as well as, collecting observations for later verification of this model.
4. T. Nowacki, J. Nowak, "Przygotowanie pedagogiczne nauczycieli przedmiotów zawodowych." ["Pedagogic Preparation of Teachers of Vocational Subjects,"] Bureau of Vocational Education [BK2], Warszawa, 1975, WSIP, 2nd ed. M. Godlewski, Z. Wiatrowski, "Kształcenie nauczycieli szkół zawodowych" ["Educating Vocational School Teachers,"] Bureau of Vocational Education [BK2], Warszawa, 1971, WSIP.

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POLAND

BRIEFS

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION--A delegation of the FRG Federal Youth Circle, including Erik Bettermann, secretary general of the circle's administration, and Walter Haas, secretary of the Federal German Trade Union youth, has been traveling in Poland and on 3 September visited Krakow. The guests toured monuments of the old city and then met in the "Forum" club with Polish youths. During the discussion many problems which concern Polish and West German youth were taken up. They discussed the participation of the young generation in the process of normalization of Polish-FRG relations, prospects for expanding direct contacts among the youth of both countries, the ideological struggle, peaceful cooperation, and the chances for assuring lasting peace in Europe and in the world. From Krakow the delegation proceeded to Gdansk. [Text] [Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 5 Sep 77 p 2]

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT PRESENTATION CEREMONY OF NEW THAI AMBASSADOR

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Sep 77 p 5 AU

[Report on ceremony at which President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials on new ambassador of the kingdom of Thailand to Bucharest, Waikun Samruatruamphon, on 20 September]

[Excerpts] In his reply [to the Thai ambassador] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the ambassador for the message sent by the Thai chief of state and conveyed wishes for personal health and happiness to the Thai king as well as wishes for well-being and progress to the Thai people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then said: "The Romanian people are fully engaged in a vast work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, based on equity and equality and aimed at continuously raising the well-being of the working people. At the same time Romania actively participates in the world political life and firmly militates for insuring peace and security in the world, eliminating hotbeds of conflict and tension, attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, increasing and strengthening the UN role in solving problems facing today's mankind, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic and political order."

The speaker then said: "Proceeding from all our people's interests and aspirations, Romania is promoting broad cooperation with all states, regardless of social system, on the basis of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force or the threat of force in international relations. The bilateral relations between Romania and Thailand have developed and are developing on the basis of these principles. These relations have recorded fast growth in recent years, in the economic sphere."

"We believe", the speaker said, "that there are opportunities for expanding exchanges and developing cooperation, both in the economic and scientific-technical field, and in other spheres of mutual interest. These relations

will contribute to better understanding between the two peoples and deepening the ties of friendship between the Romanian people and the hardworking Thai people. I would also like to express the conviction that our countries will cooperate increasingly more closely on the international plane, in order to make a contribution to solving the complex problems facing today's mankind and to the struggle for a better and more just world."

In conclusion the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania assured the ambassador of the entire support of the State Council, the government, and himself personally, in fulfilling the mission entrusted to him.

CSO: 2700

COMMENTARY ON 'HERALD TRIBUNE' ARTICLE ON NEUTRON BOMB

Bucharest LUMEA No 38 in Romanian 15 Sep 77 p 26 AU

[Article by George G. Potra: "The Civilized Bomb"]

[Excerpts] A bad bomb... a good bomb; Here is an alternative of which--I have to admit openly--I have never thought. Not because I am indolent--although I have never had the ambition of becoming a specialist in the field of bombs--but because it seemed to me, in the name of common sense, of elementary logics and historical experience--if this term means something to some people--that things are at least clear. I could say that things were very clear to me.

There is no alternative: a new type of bomb would be (and this has almost always been so) more destructive than an older type of bomb. A new bomb is always deliberately built to be "worse," that is more destructive, than its predecessors. So far no one has thought out a less "bad" bomb, a less efficient bomb. This the very "rationale" of the arms race policy. [passage omitted] One bomb can be "worse" than another. However, one bomb cannot be "better," that is less "bad" than another. This is what we knew--of course, generally speaking--about bombs until the other day, and we thought we knew the essentials.

An extensive article carried by INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE [of 26 August] signed by Mr Robert M. Carr, member of the House of Representatives for the State of Michigan and member of House subcommittee on intelligence and military application of nuclear energy, recently gave us a completely different picture. The author tells us, all we ignoramuses, we who have dealt only with classical "inoffensive" bombs, about the joy that, finally we have a "good" bomb, a "clean" bomb, a bomb we have never had before, a bomb, as his excellency believes, we have always wished for. In short, all in all Mr Robert M. Carr offers us a convenient bomb. The neutron bomb. [passage omitted]

In the author's opinion, "the American viewpoint," the neutron bomb is less harmful...we are fully aware, however, as to what it replaces--let us be serious. No nuclear bomb has been replaced thus far. Year in, year out, the nuclear arsenals of various states add newer bombs to older ones, in a



frantic competition in terms of quantity and quality. Therefore--and not for any other reason--today, with every passing year, we are, unfortunately, in possession of an ever increasing number of bombs. And the bomb you defend, with a fervor worthy of better causes, cannot be an exception to the rule either, and must join its elder sisters. Many things could be said in connection with your "admission." We will confine ourselves to the above.

The essential thing, Mr Carr--and it seems that you have forgotten it--is the fact that the people, the many people who it seems have not been included in the calculation, the people everywhere--in the name of civilization whose generous defender you claim to be--have rejected and will always reject this bomb.

CSO: 2700

JUSTNESS OF NEW PENSION LAW STRESSED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Aug 77 pp 1, 2

[Article by Letitia Ionescu, director general of the General Directorate of Social Security, Pensions, and Social Assistance in the Ministry of Labor: "A Law Governed by the Spirit of Socialist Equity, a Stimulus to Activity that Is Fruitful, Prolonged, and Placed at the Service of the Country's Prosperity. With Regard to the Provisions of the Pension Law and the Decree on Pension Increase"]

[Text] Social security, depending on how it is used by a society, can constitute a factor having positive influence on its economic development or, on the contrary, it can hinder it. Pensions, therefore, which constitute one of the services of social security, can either stimulate or limit the use of the work force; they can maintain its vigor, utilizing it with high efficiency, or they can unjustifiably remove working people from creative activity. A pension system which does not take account of progress in economic development, of the necessity of mobilizing manpower intensively, can have a negative effect on society's progress, limiting its potential to enhance the general welfare and that of each citizen. With regard to age-limit pensions, the persons involved were never encouraged, under the old legislation, to remain on the job as long as possible; on the contrary, they encouraged them to look forward to the age of 62 (for men) or 57 (for women), after which they could apply for pension. While applying for pension, in fact, such persons were not intending to quit work: many of them hoped to continue working, either at their old job or somewhere else; thus, they would be paid for their work in addition to getting full or half pension. In this way, their social contribution was diminished, since, being considered temporary workers, they no longer bore the same responsibilities or had the same initiative, being employed chiefly in routine jobs. Our society is deeply interested in having all of its members contribute fully to the general welfare as well as their own, through creative, prolonged activity to the extent their physical and mental capabilities permit, as long as they desire and are capable of working. Naturally, any waste is to be condemned, and any loss of man's creative potential is the more detrimental and impermissible as it goes against the common interests as well as

personal interests. On the other hand, the income of employed pensioners, compared with that of active persons who continued at the same job, was up to 80 percent higher, although any active working person (not a pensioner) has much more responsibility, and plan targets are assigned to the active person but not to the hired pensioner.

Although it is well known that persons between 35 and 50 have the maximum energy, the ability to work and contribute to society, society provides an income that is about two times greater to those who have retired and then become reemployed.

Considering, on the one hand, the needs of the national economy and, on the other, people's desire to continue working--especially men--and considering the fact that the median age has risen a good deal in recent times and that health conditions and the ability to work have improved as years have gone by, the new law offers people the opportunity to continue working actively for three more years after reaching the age that confers the right of pension; in this way, they can work as full-fledged participants in the country's social-economic life, not as reemployed pensioners considered to be temporary. After this period of time, these persons will be able to retire and have the right to continue employment only on a temporary basis to perform certain necessary jobs in the respective institution or enterprise.

When the new law was published, there were about 150,000 persons working in the double capacity of pensioners and persons employed on a work contract basis. These persons have asked to continue working and receiving the appropriate pay, giving up the pension, until the age of 65 (for men) and 60 (for women). This will make it possible for these persons to avoid going into the category of inactive persons, but to continue working.

In other countries, the pension systems do not encourage people to continue active work. They have the right to become reemployed at an advanced age only, when in practical terms, they no longer have the necessary strength. In England, for example, pensioners do not have the right to get reemployed until the age of 70 (65 for women); in the United States, the age is 72; in Canada, 70; and so on.

With the aim of encouraging people to remain at their own production jobs, the new law stipulates an increased percentage rate that is paid for each year worked over and above the service longevity, respectively 30 for men and 25 for women, providing 1 percent more for each year in the next five years, versus the 0.5 percent stipulated in the old law.

As for the amount of pensions paid for age limit and overall longevity, in the new law it remains, in general, the same as in the past. There is a slight decrease in the pensions paid on basic wage rates of more than 3,000 lei. The Decree on Pension Increase, therefore, which encompasses all categories of pensioners, will avoid disparities between those who retired

under the old system and those who have retired or will retire under the new one. As a result of the pension increase--an average of 23.2 percent this five-year plan--a larger percentage is provided for low pensions; this has made it possible to boost average nominal social security pensions from 771 lei, as in 1975, to 950 lei in 1980. As a direct result, considering only the state social security pension system, pensioners are slated to receive monetary income this five-year plan that is 52.1 percent higher than in the last five-year plan, the absolute income rising to about 30 billion lei.

The new law also provides better handling of the problem of pensions for the disabled, especially those of grade 3, who have lost the ability to work. Under the old law, these persons had the right to retain their pension without working any longer. Considering the capabilities of our economy, their pension level was not satisfactory, the pension representing scarcely 35 to 40 percent of the previous pay. As a direct result, these disabled persons could no longer serve as real family supporters. Under the new law, which stipulates the enterprise's obligation to keep disabled persons working, to find appropriate jobs for them, such persons can continue to be the principal support of their families, bringing home substantial income. Moreover, by remaining active, such persons will have a sense of continuing to be useful to society, a fact which will help them to recover more rapidly than if they had to remain off the job and dominated by feelings of uselessness.

Persons who have a half-capacity for work and remain active will be constantly checked by doctors to keep track of their recuperation and ability to work. Having the opportunity to work and considering themselves active, these people will recover their health more easily among the people of the collective rather than in isolation.

There is frequent confusion between disease and disablement. Taking advantage of a malady which many have had in one form or another, certain persons have sought--and even succeeded, unfortunately--to transform it into a disablement. And then, on the pretext of this falsely claimed disablement, such persons have dishonestly received substantial income for years on end. Having attained the age of retirement at the age limit, these "disabled persons"--some of them even of grade 2--forgot that they were disabled, claiming that they were capable of working at full quota--and even that they had been capable when they were "disabled." In this way they managed to obtain income that often far outstripped the pension pay they formerly received. There was an aspect of total social inequity, which, under the new pension law provisions, has been appropriately done away with.

For the first time in social security legislation, the law calls for direct control, embodied in the working people's participation in the activities of enterprise pension commissions. In this way, retirement on pension will

be debated within the working collective; the people will be counselled to remain active and helped if there are difficulties which prevent them from working. In addition, these commissions will participate in specifying pension amounts, thereby exercising some control over those who would retire on pension without meeting legal conditions. At the same time, they have the right to notify unit managers of any irregularities in connection with drawing up pension documents, thereby acting in support of those going on pension. It is a measure that is taken in the spirit of our socialist democracy, one which assigns the worker collective increasingly greater responsibility in all its activities. Going on pension is no insignificant stage in a man's life; it is a time of great importance, an irreversible one in a way, of passing from activity to inactivity, one which itself determines the later course of the man's life. And this matter should be the concern of society in its entirety.

The new law also provides an appropriate resolution to the classification of working people by work groups. Those who have worked in jobs of work groups 1 and 2 up to 1 July retain this classification for the period worked up to now, even if the particular jobs have not been considered as such in the new legislation, since working conditions have improved in the meantime. The new job reclassification deals with current conditions, and is applied to those who will be working from now on in the respective jobs. Consequently, the work group recorded in the work book remains valid for calculating the pension for the period worked up to now. For the period from now on, calculations will take into account the new work group stipulated by law.

Persons of work groups 1 and 2 who have the right, under the law, to apply for pension at a lower age can, similarly, remain active for another 5-year period, at an easier job (for example, miners may work on the surface in some job); the particular job longevity under these new conditions is taken into account as longevity in work group 1 or 2, according to the places worked previously.

Overall, the new pension system assures working people who have reached retirement age, or who have become disabled, of material conditions appropriate to civilized living, in accordance with the contribution each makes on the job to our society's economic development and prosperity.

9078  
CSO: 2700

DECREE ON STATE DISTINCTIONS ISSUED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 65, 9 Jul 77 pp 12-15

[Decree on State Distinctions Issued in the Romanian Socialist Republic\*]

[Text] The State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic decrees:

Chapter I

General Provisions

Article 1. In the Romanian Socialist Republic state distinctions can be awarded to those Romanian citizens who, through the outstanding results obtained in various fields of political, economic, scientific and socio-cultural life and their entire activity, have brought an important contribution to the implementation of the party and state policy, the building of socialism in our fatherland, the defense of the country and the revolutionary achievements of the people.

Article 2. The state distinctions are instituted by State Council decree.

Article 3. The state distinctions are awarded by presidential decree by the President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Article 4. In the provisions set down by the decrees of institution the state distinctions can also be awarded to socialist collectivities, army units and their battle flags, to communes, cities, municipalities or counties, party organizations, mass and group organizations.

Article 5. The state distinctions can also be awarded to citizens of other states who have brought an important contribution to the development of cooperation and friendship with the Romanian Socialist Republic, to the implementation of the ideals of freedom, democracy and social progress,

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\*The Decree is published as amended and approved by the Grand National Assembly by Law No 26 of 1 July 1977, published in this issue of the Bulletin.

the triumph of the cause of the communist and international workers movement, to the development of universal science and culture, the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world.

Article 6. Recommendations for the awarding of state distinctions are made by the collective management of the socialist divisions, by ministries and other central state collective organizations, the collective management of cooperative organizations or other mass and group organizations, as well as by the executive committees of the popular councils of the counties or the municipality of Bucharest.

## Chapter II

### State Distinctions

Article 7. The state distinctions in the Romanian Socialist Republic are the following:

- a) the title of supreme honor: "Hero of the Romanian Socialist Republic";
- b) decorations of the Romanian Socialist Republic in general areas;
- c) distinctions for outstanding results obtained at work;
- d) military decorations;
- e) honorable awards for outstanding results obtained in scientific, didactic, arts and sports activities;
- f) commemorative medals.

Decorations include orders and medals.

Article 8. The highest state distinction in the Romanian Socialist Republic is the title of supreme honor: "Hero of the Romanian Socialist Republic" and it is awarded for exceptional merits in the implementation of foreign and domestic policy of the Romanian Communist Party, in the defense of the fatherland and the revolutionary achievements of the Romanian people, in the building of socialism.

Article 9. The decorations of the Romanian Socialist Republic in general areas are the following:

#### A. Order

I. The order of the "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" and the order of the "Victory of Socialism," the highest orders of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

II. Order "23rd of August."

III. Order "Tudor Vladimirescu."

B. Medals

--Medal "Tudor Vladimirescu."

Article 10. Distinctions for outstanding results obtained at work, in various sectors of economic, scientific and sociocultural activities are the following:

A. The title of "Hero of Socialist Work."

B. Order

--"Order of Labor";  
--Order of "Agricultural Merit";  
--Order of "Scientific Merit";  
--Order of "Cultural Merit";  
--Order of "Sanitary Merit";  
--Order of "Sports Merit."

C. Medals

--"Medal of Labor";  
--Medal of "Agricultural Merit";  
--Medal of "Scientific Merit";  
--Medal of "Cultural Merit";  
--Medal of "Sanitary Merit";  
--Medal of "Sports Merit."

Article 11. The military decorations are the following:

A. Order

I. Order of "Defense of Fatherland";  
II. Order "For outstanding services rendered in the defense of the social and state establishment";  
III. Order "Military Merit."

B. Medals

I. Medal "For outstanding services rendered in the defense of the social and state establishment";  
II. Medal "Military Bravery";  
III. Medal "Defense of the Fatherland";  
IV. Medal "For Fire Protection";  
V. Medal "Military Merit."



In the provisions set down in the decree of institution military decorations can also be awarded to civilians.

Article 12. For outstanding results obtained in scientific, didactic, arts and sports activities, the following honorable awards can be made:

- "Distinguished Scientist";
- "Distinguished University Professor";
- "Distinguished Professor";
- "Distinguished Teacher";
- "Distinguished Medical Doctor";
- "People's Artist";
- "Distinguished Master of Arts";
- "Distinguished Artist";
- "Distinguished Master of Sports."

Article 13. The following decorations can be awarded to mothers who have borne and raised several children:

- I. The order of "Heroic Mother";
- II. The order of "Maternal Glory";
- III. The "Medal of Maternity."

Article 14. The commemorative medals are instituted for the commemoration of important events in the history of the fatherland or other events of national significance.

Article 15. The decorations of the Romanian Socialist Republic in general areas are higher than other decorations from a hierarchical point of view.

No hierarchic order is established between distinctions for outstanding results obtained at work, military decorations and honorable awards.

### Chapter III

#### Rewards and Other Rights Granted to Romanian Citizens Who Have Been Awarded State Distinctions

Article 16. Romanian citizens who are awarded the order or title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" receive at the same time a financial reward varying as follows according to the hierarchy and class of the distinctions:

Distinction		Amount of reward (lei)				
		Class of Order				
		I	II	III	IV	V
--Order "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic"		3,500	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000
--Order "Victory of Socialism"	3,500					
--Order "23rd of August"		3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	500
--Order "Tudor Vladimirescu"		2,500	2,000	1,500	1,000	500
--Title of "Hero of Socialist Labor"	3,000					
--"Order of Labor"		2,000	1,500	1,000	--	--
--Order "Defense of the Fatherland"		2,000	1,500	1,000	--	--
--Order "For outstanding services rendered in the defense of social and state establishment"		2,000	1,500	1,000	--	--
--Order "Military Merit"		1,600	1,200	800	--	--
--Order "Agricultural Merit"		1,600	1,200	800	700	500
--Order "Scientific Merit"		1,600	1,200	800	--	--
--Order "Cultural Merit"		1,600	1,200	800	700	500
--Order "Sanitary Merit"		1,600	1,200	800	--	--
--Order "Sports Merit"		1,600	1,200	800	--	--
--Order "Heroic Mother"	2,000					
--Order "Maternal Glory"		1,500	1,000	500	--	--

Article 17. Romanian citizens who have been awarded the title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" will also acquire the following rights:

1. Invitation by priority to official social political demonstrations, organized for the celebration of events of national importance;
2. Granting of credits by priority for the construction or purchase of dwellings intended for personal property;
3. Distribution by priority, in accordance with the law, of dwellings from the state housing fund;
4. Granting of additional vacation in the year of award of distinction as follows:
  - a) five days for people who received the order of the "Star of the Romanian Socialist Republic" 1st class or the order of "Victory of Socialism";
  - b) four days for people who received the title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" or other 1st class orders;
  - c) three days for people who received 2nd class orders;

d) two days for people who received 3rd class orders.

#### Chapter IV

##### Other Provisions

Article 18. By authority of the president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the award of state distinctions can be handed over by the vice presidents or members of the State Council, by the government's prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers or leaders of other central (political) orders, chiefs of diplomatic missions of the Romanian Socialist Republic abroad as well as by presidents of executive committees of popular councils of the counties or the municipality of Bucharest. The insignias of the distinctions awarded to the military can be handed over also by the person in command of the units in which the decorated are serving.

Article 19. The insignias of distinctions awarded to citizens are worn at official celebrations. The bars of these distinctions can be worn permanently on the left side of the chest.

Article 20. The insignia of the title of supreme honor "Hero of Socialist Labor" is worn on the left side of the chest above the other insignias.

The insignias of distinctions that have a ribbon, a ribbon-holder or metal support bar are worn on the left side of the chest, whereas the insignias of other distinctions are worn on the right side.

Article 21. The insignias of distinctions awarded to socialist units, communes, cities, municipalities and counties, party organizations as well as mass and group organizations are kept at their respective headquarters.

The insignias of distinctions awarded to military units are displayed on their flags together with a silk ribbon of the same color as the bar of the awarded distinction.

Article 22. The award of a state distinction is certified through a certificate or official recognition.

Article 23. In the event of posthumous awards of distinctions, the certificate and insignia of the distinction are given to the family of the decorated to keep.

Article 24. The awarded state distinctions can be withdrawn in the event that the decorated is performing acts that are incompatible with the quality of a person decorated with a distinction of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The withdrawal of distinctions is made through a presidential decree, upon proposal by the authorities as provided in Article 6.

Article 25. In case of loss, abstraction or destruction of the insignias or certificates of the award of distinction, the decorated is bound to immediately report it to the Executive Committee of the Popular Council of the county or the municipality of Bucharest as the case may be.

A duplicate of the certificate or a new insignia, as the case may be, can be issued upon the advice of the Executive Council of the Popular Council of the county or the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 26. The present decree takes effect on 1 July 1977.

On that date the following decrees will be repealed: Decree No 13/1953 concerning approval of the regulation regarding distinctions awarded by the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Popular Republic, with subsequent amendments; Article 5 of Decree No 168/1951 for the institution of the title "Hero of Socialist Labor," provisions Article 2 item a), Article 9 item a) and Article 19 paragraph 1 of Decree No 153/1954 concerning the population's income tax; Article II item 4 of Decree No 564/1968 concerning the amendment of certain provisions referring to taxes as well as any other contrary provision.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president, Romanian Socialist Republic  
Bucharest, 27 June 1977, No 190

9089

CSO: 2700

COUNCIL OF STATE DECREE ON INCREASING PENSIONS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 68, 14 Jul 77 pp 1, 2

[Council of State Decree dated 12 July 1977, No 210: "Council of State Decree on Pension Increase"]

[Text] In accordance with guidelines stipulated by the 11th RCP Congress with regard to raising the standard of living of all our people, the Program for Increasing Wages and Other Income of the Working People stipulates measures of a general pension increase for the 1976-1980 five-year plan.

In accordance with principles of socialist ethics and equity, within the framework of general pension increase, low pensions are to be increased more sharply.

In application of these measures,

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Article 1. (1) Pensions paid from state social security funds are to be increased by an average of 23.2 percent.

(2) The pension increase is to be made in two stages: 1 August 1977 and in the course of 1979.

(3) Pensions in the amount of up to 1,500 lei, inclusive, are increased as of 1 August 1977 and in the course of 1979; pensions larger than 1,500 lei are to be increased in a single stage, in the course of 1979.

Article 2. Percentage increases of pensions for work credited [munca depusa] and age limit, differentiated by pension levels and increase stages, are stipulated as follows:

<u>Pension level (lei)</u>	<u>Percentage increase</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>As of stage one</u>
Up to 400	40	20
401- 500	36	18
501- 600	32	16
601- 700	28	14
701- 800	24	12
801- 900	21	10.5
901-1000	19	9.5
1001-1200	17	8.5
1201-1500	15	7.5
1501-2000	13	--
2001-2500	11	--
2501-3000	9	--
3001-4500	8	--

Article 3. State social security disability pensions of grades one and two are increased by percentages differentiated by pension levels, on the same terms as in the case of pensions for work credited and age limit.

Article 4. State social security survivor's pensions are raised by 50, 75, or 100 percent of the increase applicable to the base pension, depending on whether one, two, or more persons have the right of survivor's pension.

Article 5. Social assistance provided on the basis of work longevity is increased in two stages, as of 1 August 1977 and in the course of 1979, by 50 lei in each stage.

Article 6. Pensions to invalids, orphans, and war widows, and military pensions are increased by the percentages, on the terms, and in the stages stipulated by the present decree in the case of state social security pensions.

Article 7. Fractions of a leu resulting from the calculation of pension increase are rounded off to the nearest leu, in favor of the pensioner.

Article 8. The provisions of Article 1 of Decree No 414/1973 cease to apply to pensions which are to be increased in the first stage.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president, Socialist Republic of Romania  
Bucharest, 12 July 1977, No 210

9078  
CSO: 2700

DECREE ON INCREASING PENSIONS SUPPLEMENTED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 84, 6 Aug 77 pp 1, 2

[Council of State Decree dated 6 August 1977, No 262: "Council of State Decree To Supplement Council of State Decree No 210/1977 on Pension Increase"]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Sole Article. The Council of State Decree No 210/1977 on pension increase is supplemented and is to have the following content:

Council of State Decree on Pension Increase

In accordance with guidelines stipulated by the 11th RCP Congress with regard to raising the standard of living of all our people, the Program for Increasing Wages and Other Income of the Working People stipulates measures of a general pension increase for the 1976-1980 five-year plan.

In accordance with principles of socialist ethics and equity, within the framework of general pension increase, low pensions are to be increased more sharply.

In application of these measures,

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Article 1. (1) Pensions paid from state social security funds are to be increased by an average of 23.2 percent.

(2) The pension increase is to be made in two stages: 1 August 1977 and in the course of 1979.

Article 2. Percentage increases of pensions for work credited [munca depusa] and age limit, differentiated by pension levels and increase stages, are stipulated as follows:

<u>Pension level (lei)</u>	<u>Percentage increase</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>As of stage one</u>
Up to 400	40	20
401- 500	36	18
501- 600	32	16
601- 700	28	14
701- 800	24	12
801- 900	21	10.5
901-1000	19	9.5
1001-1200	17	8.5
1201-1500	15	7.5
1501-2000	13	6.5
2001-2500	11	5.5
2501-3000	9	4.5
3001-4500	8	4

Article 3. State social security disability pensions of grades one and two are increased by percentages differentiated by pension levels, on the same terms as in the case of pensions for work credited and age limit.

Article 4. State social security survivor's pensions are raised by 50, 75, or 100 percent of the increase applicable to the base pension, depending on whether one, two, or more persons have the right of survivor's pension.

Article 5. Pensions to invalids, orphans, and war widows, and military pensions, are increased by the percentages, on the terms, and in the stages stipulated by the present decree in the case of state social security pensions.

Article 6. Provisions of the present decree apply correspondingly to pensions instituted after 1 August 1977.

Article 7. Social assistance provided on the basis of work longevity is increased in two stages, as of 1 August 1977 and in the course of 1979, by 50 lei in each stage.

Article 8. Fractions of a leu resulting from the calculation of pension increase are rounded off to the nearest leu, in favor of the pensioner.

Article 9. As of the date of pension increase, the provisions of Article 1 of Decree No 414/1973 cease to apply.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president, Socialist Republic of Romania  
Bucharest, 6 August 1977, No 262

9078  
CSO: 2700



## COUNCIL OF STATE DECREE ON VETERANS' PENSIONS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 77, 29 Jul 77 pp 1-2

[Council of State Decree dated 28 July 1977, No 245: "Council of State Decree on Pensions to Invalids, Orphans, and War Widows"]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Article 1. Pensions to invalids, orphans, and war widows, paid to invalids and persons wounded in war, to survivors of those killed or missing in action, and also to survivors of former pensioners disabled or wounded in war, are instituted in accordance with the present decree.

Article 2. (1) Pensions to persons disabled and wounded in war, among those employed in work, are instituted in conformity with the provisions of Law No 3/1977 on state social security pensions and social assistance in connection with disability due to accident in work corresponding to work group three.

(2) War invalids and wounded who were not employed in labor prior to being disabled are given pensions in fixed amounts, differentiated in accordance with disability grade and the urban or rural environment in which they reside, as follows:

<u>Grades of disability</u>	<u>Environment</u>	
	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Severely crippled	800 lei	800 lei
Grade one	615 lei	554 lei
Grade two	554 lei	462 lei
Grade three	369 lei	277 lei

(3) A definite change in domicile, from urban to rural or vice-versa, entails appropriate modification of the pension amount.

Article 3. Severely crippled war invalids and wounded, and those classified in disability grade one receive, in addition to invalids', orphans',

and war widows' pension, a fixed amount for nursing care, 300 lei monthly, if they do not enjoy this right in some other pension sector.

Article 4. (1) War-disabled and wounded pensioners of any grade, as well as war widows on pension, have the right to receive the invalids', orphans', and war widows' pension in entirety, in addition to their regular pay, as long as they are employed.

(2) War-disabled and wounded persons classified as disability grade one or two, in compensation for war injuries, retain the right to invalids', orphans', and war widows' pension on quitting work even if, in accordance with the law, they have another pension coming to them for work credited [munca depusa] after becoming disabled.

Article 5. (1) Children and spouses of those killed or missing in war, as well as those who died later as recipients of invalids', orphans', and war widows' pensions, have the right to survivor's pensions, under conditions in which survivor's pensions are provided in accordance with the law as part of state social security.

(2) In cases where, at the time of death, the family breadwinner was receiving the invalids', orphans', and war widows' pension and social security pension, the survivor's pension is instituted on the basis of the most advantageous pension.

Article 6. Pensions to those wounded in war away from service under orders [afara serviciului ordonat] cannot be lumped with wages or other pension, nor can they constitute the basis for the awarding of survivor's pension.

Article 7. Recipients of invalids', orphans', and war widows' pensions have the right to free medical assistance in hospital or polyclinic, and free support and medicine while hospitalized, on terms specified by law. They also have the right, in accordance with the law, to go for treatment to balneary and climatic facilities.

Article 8. Invalids', orphans', and war widows' pensions and other relevant rights instituted up to the date of the present decree remain in force, so long as the terms on which they were conferred are met.

Article 9. The stipulations of Law No 3/1977 on state social security pensions and social assistance, relative to the institution, payment, and suspension of pensions, and disputed decisions, as well as those relating to medical appraisal and revision, also apply appropriately to recipients of invalids', orphans', and war widows' pensions.

All other stipulations contrary to the present decree are hereby repealed.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president, Socialist Republic of Romania  
Bucharest, 28 July 1977, No 245

AID TO WIVES OF MILITARY MEN, MOTHERS WITH LARGE FAMILIES

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 59, 6 Jul 77 pp 1, 2

[Council of State Decree dated 2 July 1977, No 197: "Council of State Decree on Aid Provided to Mothers With Many Children and to Wives of Military Personnel on Active Duty, Also Childbirth Allowances"]

[Text] Within the framework of the party's and state's policy of establishing a multilaterally developed socialist society and continuously enhancing the material and spiritual well-being of all our people, special attention is accorded the raising and education of children and support for families with children.

The program of increasing wages and other income and raising the population's standard of living during the 1976-1980 five-year plan, as adopted by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the RCP, calls for instituting a new system of assistance to mothers with many children and raising the assistance given to wives of military personnel on active duty, as well as childbirth allowances.

In application of these measures,

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Article 1. As part of the material support provided to families with children by the socialist state, the following monetary assistance is given in addition to state allocations for children:

- a. aid to mothers with many children;
- b. aid to wives of military personnel on active duty;
- c. childbirth allowances.

A. Aid to Mothers With Many Children

Article 2. Mothers who have as dependents five or more children up to the age of 18 are provided the following monthly monetary assistance:

- a. 200 lei to mothers with five or six children;
- b. 350 lei to mothers with seven, eight, or nine children;
- c. 500 lei to mothers with 10 or more children.

Article 3. (1) In cases where, in addition to her own children, a mother is also in charge of her husband's children from a previous marriage or out of wedlock, these are also covered.

(2) Children who have been adopted by other persons, those who have been turned over to other persons in a legal manner, those who are provided with state support in orphanages, children's homes, shelters for non-rehabilitatable handicapped children, and children kept in rehabilitation facilities, are not covered by assistance.

(3) Children over the age of 18 who are still in school are covered by assistance until the termination of studies, but not past the age of 25.

Article 4. Assistance is provided to mothers for life, regardless of the kind or amount of income they receive or other appropriations, allowances, or assistance they receive.

Article 5. (1) Assistance is provided to mothers who meet the conditions specified in the present decree as of the date it goes into effect or after that date.

(2) Persons who, at the time this decree goes into effect, receive aid to mothers with many children, will continue to be given increased aid, in the amounts stipulated in Article 2.

#### B. Aid to Wives of Military Personnel on Active Duty

Article 6. (1) Wives of military personnel on active duty, who are not employed and have no other means of livelihood, have the right to monthly assistance if they meet one of the following conditions:

- a. are pregnant, beginning with the 5th month;
- b. have children under the age of 8;
- c. are classified as disability grade one or two.

(2) The amount of allowance is set as follows, depending on whether the residential area is urban or rural:

- a. 350 lei for urban;
- b. 200 lei for rural.

(3) Aid to wives of military personnel on active duty is provided in addition to state allowances for children.

Article 7. In the event of the mother's death, aid continues to be provided to persons who are put in charge of children up to the age of 8, until the father returns home.

Article 8. (1) Aid is also provided to an unwed mother if the father of the child has been determined to be a serviceman on active duty, on acknowledgment or by court decision.

(2) Also having the right to aid are wives of military personnel on reduced duty and students of military schools, if they meet the conditions stipulated in the present decree.

#### C. Childbirth Allowances

Article 9. Mothers who have given birth to more than two children are given a childbirth allowance of 1,000 lei for every additional child, whether born alive or dead.

#### D. Common Stipulations

Article 10. (1) Institution and payment of aid to mothers with many children, as well as childbirth allowances, are accomplished by the executive committee of the people's council of the county or the city of Bucharest in which the entitled person resides.

(2) Institution and payment of aid to wives of military personnel on active duty are accomplished by the military authorities.

(3) The provision of aid to mothers with many children and aid to wives of military personnel on active duty is accomplished on the basis of proposals of unit or communal pension and social security commissions, as the case may be.

Article 11. Assistance stipulated by the present decree is paid starting with the month following the month in which the conditions are met; the payment of aid ceases starting with the month following the month in which the conditions are no longer met.

Article 12. (1) The present decree goes into effect as of 1 August 1977.

(2) As of the time the present decree's provisions go into effect, the following are repealed: Decree No 106/1950 instituting state aid to families with four or more children, as later amended; Decree No 258/1956 governing aid to wives of military personnel on active duty, who have no means of livelihood, as subsequently amended; Decree No 954/1966 on childbirth allowances; Decree No 411/1972 on providing aid to mothers with many children, and any other contrary provisions.

Nicolae, Ceausescu, president, Socialist Republic of Romania  
Bucharest, 2 July 1977, No 197

PENSIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS INCREASED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 68, 14 Jul 77 p 2

[Council of State Decree dated 12 July 1977, No 211: "Council of State Decree on Increased Pensions for Members of Agricultural Production Cooperatives"]

[Text] In accordance with the Program for Increasing the Income of Agricultural Workers, as adopted by the Plenum of the Central Committee RCP, present pensions received by members of agricultural production cooperatives are to be increased by 20 percent in the current five-year plan.

For purposes of implementing these provisions of the Program,

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Sole Article. Pensions for work and age limit, pensions for disability, and survivor's pensions to members of agricultural production cooperatives are to be increased by 20 percent, as follows:

- a. starting 1 July 1977, monthly pensions of up to 200 lei inclusive;
- b. starting 1 January 1978, monthly pensions over 200 lei.

Also to benefit from the increase stipulated in the present decree are members of agricultural production cooperatives whose pensions are to be instituted between 1 July and 31 December 1977.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president, Socialist Republic of Romania  
Bucharest, 12 July 1977, No 211

9078

CSO: 2700

STATE ALLOCATION FOR CHILDREN INCREASED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 68, 14 Jul 77 pp 2, 3

[Council of State Decree dated 12 July 1977, No 212: "Council of State Decree on Increasing State Allocations for Children"]

[Text] The program for increasing wages and other income and raising the population's standard of living in the 1976-1980 five-year plan, as adopted by the Plenum of the Central Committee RCP, calls for increasing state allocations for children by an average of 30 percent.

In view of the application of these measures,

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania hereby decrees:

Article 1. (1) State allocations for children are to be increased by an average of 30 percent by the end of the 1976-1980 five-year plan.

(2) The increase is to be made in two stages, as follows:

- a) 50 percent of the total increase as of 1 September 1977;
- b) 50 percent of the increase in the course of 1979.

Article 2. (1) Amounts of allocations, as well as income ceilings and the number of children for which the allocations are instituted in accordance with the increase which is to apply as of 1 September 1977, are the following:

		Monthly income ceilings, lei									
	Environ- ment	A--up to 1600		1601-2050		2051-2500		2501-3050		3051-4000	
		B--up to 1390	C--up to 1500	1391-1790	1501-2000	1791-2195	2001-2500	2196-2600	2501-3000	2601-3400	3001-4000
First child	urban	185		150		125		125		125	
	rural	125		90		70		70		70	
Second child	urban	195		160		140		125		125	
	rural	140		105		80		70		70	
Third child	urban	220		185		160		140		125	
	rural	160		125		105		80		70	
Fourth child	urban	220		185		160		140		125	
	rural	160		125		105		80		70	
Fifth child	urban	220		185		160		140		125	
	rural	160		125		105		80		70	
Sixth child	urban	240		210		185		160		150	
	rural	185		150		125		105		90	
Seventh child	urban	255		220		195		170		160	
	rural	195		160		140		115		105	
Eighth child	urban	265		230		210		185		170	
	rural	210		170		150		125		115	
Ninth child etc.	urban	275		240		220		195		185	
	rural	220		185		160		140		125	



(2) Income ceilings in A of the above table apply to employed persons who benefit from the wage increase in stage one, 1977-1978, also to pensioners who benefit from the pension increase of 1 August 1977.

(3) Income ceilings in B apply to employed persons prior to the increase in their wages in stage one, 1977-1978.

(4) Income ceilings in C apply to pensioners whose pensions are to be increased only one time, in stage two, 1979.

Article 3. (1) The allocation rights conferred under the law up to the date of the present decree remain in effect so long as the conditions under which they were instituted are met, until the wage increase of the first stage.

(2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph also apply appropriately to pensioners whose pensions are to be raised only one time, in stage two.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president, Socialist Republic of Romania  
Bucharest, 12 July 1977, No 212

9078

CSO: 2700

REVIEW OF BOOK ON MICHAEL THE BRAVE DRAWS AUTHOR'S IRE

Bucharest REVISTA DE ISTORIE in Romanian Jun 77 pp 1173-1176

[Article by Stefan Olteanu: "For Respecting the Truth"]

[Text] This year's first issue of REVISTA DE ISTORIE published the documentary study "Lucrari noi despre Mihai Viteazul si epoca sa" [New Works About Mihai the Brave and His Era] by N. Stoicescu in which he analyzed some works that appeared for the 375th anniversary of the first union of the Romanian countries under Michael the Brave. Among these works, in French, is my study entitled "Les pays roumains a l'epoque de Michel le Brave. L'union de 1600" which appeared in 1975 through the Publishing House of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania. This answer to N. Stoicescu's review sprang from the desire and need to respect the truth both with regards to certain scientific problems concerning the essence of Michael the Brave's era, for which the reviewed has expressed his disagreement, and with regards to certain methodological aspects referring to the use of certain results obtained by our older or newer historiography.

As is known, the struggle of our people for liberty, unity and independence from the end of the 16th century under the complex personality of Michael the Brave did not enjoy reporting coverage in a foreign language written from the position of our Marxist ideology which could make known abroad the most recent results of our new historiography, especially since in recent times there has appeared, beyond the borders of our country, a sufficient number of studies and materials which misrepresent the objective truth, especially with regards to the unity of our people. This was the fundamental purpose of my work and not "to present information that outdoes the great works" already existing in the Romanian language. "Ambitious" or not, this purpose sprang from one of the major commandments of our contemporary era in the field of historiography; not from the fact that there might have been discovered I do not know what kind of document that would reinforce certain cloistral ownerships at the end of the 16th century, a document without any major importance, and that would interest the foreign public reader, as N. Stoicescu incorrectly assumes, but from the principal results of recent research. Even this work cannot be understood by the above-mentioned reviewer, nor the fact that in the works of N. Balcescu, I. Sirbu, N. Iorga and P. P. Panaitescu elaborated since 23 August 1944 and the recent studies,

including The History of Romania, Volume II, there are fundamental conceptual differences in the interpretation of historical events! The "new view" on Michael the Brave's era means interpreting historical phenomena according to the "new materialist-dialectical concepts."

With this view, I have tried to present the central problems of the feverish end of the 16th century, especially the unification of the Romanian countries, conceived not as the conquering of Transylvania and Moldavia, as all or nearly all studies to date have conceived it, but as an act of will of all Romanians on the basis of their common origins and their solidarity as a people.

It has been pointed out to me that I dedicated "too great a number of pages to the chapter regarding the socioeconomic development of the Romanian countries in the last decades of the 16th century (pp 23-72)." In reality, I dedicated only 33 pages (pp 23-56) to socioeconomic aspects and not 50 pages as N. Stoicescu incorrectly claimed! But, this is not the point to which I wish to respond; it is the fact that he committed a grave error in Marxist, scientific concepts by stating that: "...the unification of the Romanian countries under the authority of Michael the Brave was not based on economic factors" (p 134). Ignoring the fact that I never proposed to provide proof of the economic basis of the unification of 1600, the reviewer still denies the existence of the intimate relationship that existed between the struggle of our people for liberty and independence and the unification of the Romanian countries and the aspirations of our people for unity. Even today, the public, less familiar with history, knows that the achievement of state unity cannot be fulfilled without obtaining liberty and independence. This necessity was understood by Michael, a fact proven by the chronology of events. Or, in order to define the motive for the people's struggle and the complete support for their liberation from foreign domination, it was essential to have a detailed analysis of the economic and social realities, realities which produced the unleashing of the revolutionary energies of the peasant masses, who were the most acutely affected by the foreign oppression. That is why I decided to devote to these realities a significant number of pages, especially since the old works nearly neglected these essential problems for the understanding of political events. It is clear that the problem of the people's awareness should have merited a broader treatment, but, unfortunately, this topic is also very well known and there is little information to bring out this important political factor in the Unification of 1600 as the final moment of this act at the level of the entire country.

The year 1600 represents the crowning effort of the brave ruler, with his entrance into Moldavia and the official approval of the act of unification by issuing the famous documents in which Michael was given the title of ruler of the three Romanian countries. Therefore, it was 1600 and not 1599-1600 as N. Stoicescu states!

Michael's participation in the "Christian League" constituted, without a doubt, a wish of the Romanian voivode. However, realizing the intentions of the empires to rule the Romanian countries, Michael had already begun to manifest some reservations regarding the western demands. Despite all of this, however, he "accepted" the participation. Thus, in the final analysis, the term acceptance expresses a reality.

With regards to "the adoption of new criteria (technological criteria first of all) in military operations," an unclear phrase according to the review, it refers to the new technical procedures of the times about which I wrote on page 68 and which are accessible and clear to those who have the appropriate materials. These works were discussed in detail in the joint work quoted in the critical apparatus of the work (p 64, footnote 200), but which remained unnoticed by N. Stoicescu.

I noted above that my answer to N. Stoicescu's review was born from the wish and need to respect the truth and from methodological problems. It was imputed that, in my work, I had used a "non-recommended system," that of "directly taking information from The History of Romania, Volume II, without having worked on this information and substantiating it with three examples. From these examples, the reader would have realized that it was a forced effort, by way of the distortions of the next expressed in points of suspension, as provided in the review, in order to "rhyme" certain expressions. For example, in the review's second example, he eliminated words and expressions from the text of The History of Romania, Volume II, in order to obtain a text that is similar to the one in my work. Here are some entire sentences from the two works that N. Stoicescu exemplified, significant for showing the use of certain similar procedures.

"The documents tell of wine growers, wine cellars, wine presses, stone cellars and sheds for wines having special destinations" (The History of Romania, Vol II, p 830).

"Les documents mentionnent des nombreuses installations techniques viticoles (presoirs, chais, remises, etc)" (in my work, p 31). There is a similarity here merely with regards to the enumeration of the technical installations. I want to note that such similarities also exist in other works that appeared prior to The History of Romania, Volume II. For example, in the collective work "Viata feudala in Tara Romaneasca si Moldova (sec XIV-XVII): [Feudal Life in Wallachia and Moldavia (14th-17th Centuries)] which appeared in 1957 where it shows that in vineyards the following technical installations existed: "wine cellars, wine presses and stone cellars..." (p 262), a similarity that moves toward being identical with The History of Romania, Volume II, without me trying to draw a conclusion here or suffer the consequences of this identity!

The third example given by N. Stoicescu, similarly, contains distortions of expressions and, what is most serious and totally dishonest, he eliminates footnote 140 on page 51 which refers to St. Pascu's work, "Petru Cercel si

Tara Romaneasca la sfirsitul secolului al XVI-lea" [Petru Cercel and Wallachia At the End of the 16th Century], of 1944, which inspired The History of Romania, Volume II, using the statistical information of Sivori, Petru Cercel's secretary (p 176). In my manuscript, I also quoted The History of Romania, Volume II, page 853, from which I took some statistical data. Renouncing the next passage of the text under discussion (he appears somewhat inconsistent), I also rejected the reference regarding The History of Romania being left as the primary source. This accusation, an unfounded one, is one of complete ill-will if one keeps in mind the following realities. Firstly, from a statistical point of view, The History of Romania is quoted nearly 10 times, a fact which demonstrates immediately that I never had the intention of hiding the use of certain ideas from this volume, a work that was elaborated, as is known, by a broad collective of researchers and that, in addition to those persons who signed the volume as the authors, there were other researchers, including myself. In this situation, it was natural to quote The History of Romania in cases in which the authors who signed for their respective chapters expressed the results of their own research, but in contrary, clear cut cases I quoted the primary source. As the reviewer knows very well, for volumes II and III of the History of Romania I made available to some of the authors files and even materials which were used in the elaboration of the corresponding chapters. Later, they used the work, at that time still in draft form, referring to problems of medieval economic history, using the conclusions that we had arrived at after a decade of research. I, myself, wrote some of the paragraphs in volume II (I do not know why N. S. no longer remembers this fact which can be proved at any time by the writings that belong to me) even though my name does not appear as the author of the respective paragraphs. It is true that in the Preface of volume II (page XV) and volume III (page XVI) of The History of Romania the use of my works in the manuscript is mentioned!

After presenting this real state of affairs, one asks, what is "the non-recommended system" that I used? To force the text, through distorted expression, of a work in order to make it "rhyme" with the text of another work, to eliminate references in order to find a place to make accusations and to "forget" about my participation in writing volume II of The History of Romania are not correct procedures. Using this approach, anyone at anytime can make similar "accusations." For example, one can make a similar accusation against N. Stoicescu regarding the methodology of using certain older results without quoting the authors and works from which they stem. I will present several examples from a work that has appeared recently, "Vlad Tepes," published by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 1976:

B. Cimpina, "Complotul" [The Plot], in "Studii si Referate privind Istoria Romaniei" [Studies and Reports Regarding the History of Romania], Part I, 1954:

"...the episode of the killing of those who lacked any stable wealth...who... were not part of the village community or not townsfolk... 'the plebian

elements' detached from the framework of the feudal society" (p 611).

N. Stoicescu's version:

"Vlad Tepes tried to eliminate from society in Wallachia those people who lacked wealth, the plebian elements who were not part of the village community or were not townsfolk" (p 47).

Cimpina: "he, 'the ruler,' did not hesitate to apply the same procedures to the lowest strata within the ranks of the free peasantry and city dwellers" (p 611).

Stoicescu: "...the ruler did not shy away from applying the same harsh punishments to the peasants and the city dwellers (p 47).

B. Cimpina, "Victoria..." in "Studii," 1962/3: "...the news that a soldier brought to Caffa several days prior to 21 August regarding the dissolution of Tepes' power" (p 551).

Stoicescu: " - several days prior to 21 August - a soldier brought news to Caffa regarding 'the destruction of the Wallachian's (soldiers - N. S.)" (p 126).

"The History of Romania," Volume II: "He, Vlad Tepes, denounced the cause of the weakening of state power, throwing this accusation at the boyars: 'the blame goes to your shameful disunity.' Later, he took them all, 'numbering 500,' and impaled them" (p 470).

Stoicescu: "Vlad stood up furious pointing out that the boyars' intrigue was the cause of the weakening of state power," "the blame goes to your shameful unity." Later, he took them all, numbering 500, and ordered that they be impaled" (p 44).

As a result, "the system" of "directly taking" information from other works without "putting the text in quotes or making the appropriate references" which N. Stoicescu considers to be "not recommended in producing works of history," is fully used by Stoicescu himself, a serious researcher.

I personally feel that as long as the work or works from which information or appropriate conclusions are taken, where their authors make their own contributions, are cited in one form or another in the critical apparatus and there is the use of certain formulations and general expressions encountered in other works, it is not an infringement.

There are customary expressions and formulations currently used in diverse works where their use does not constitute in anyway "non-recommended systems." Similarly, there is the admitted possibility of suing information encountered in other works and of making references not to the work, but

to the primary source. These are well known and used principles in the elaboration of works in general and which N. Stoicescu applies with sufficient liberality, as was shown above in his own studies.

However, to reproach your colleagues for something that you yourself proclaim as a principle, applying it in your own works, is neither comradely nor honest. I think that right now would be the time for N. Stoicescu to learn some hard lessons, lessons that should have been learned a long time ago.

8724

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO NETO--To Comrade Agostinho Neto, MPLA chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda. On your 55th birthday, I take special pleasure in extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for happiness, health, work energy and complete success in your highly responsible activity devoted to development on the road to economic and social progress and to the cause of peace, national independence and international cooperation. I want to express the firm conviction that through joint actions, in the spirit of the traditions of lasting friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the MPLA and of the jointly concluded agreements, the fruitful relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity established between the two countries and parties will deepen and diversify, as will our cooperation in international life in the interests of the Romanian and Angolan peoples and the cause of peace and progress and of establishing a new international economic order and of building a better and more just world. [signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 77 p 5 AU

VIETNAMESE LEADERS THANK ROMANIANS--To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Manea Manescu, premier of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Giosan, Grand National Assembly chairman. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and on our own behalf, we want to convey to you, the RCP, the Grand National Assembly, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian people sincere thanks for the cordial wishes you extended us on the SRV's National day--2 September 1945 to 2 September 1977 [sentence as published] We are glad to note that militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our countries have experienced a positive development over the past years, and we are firmly convinced that these relations will strengthen and fruitfully develop in the future. We wish the Romanian people new successes in building the socialist society. Comrades, please accept our best wishes for much good health. [signed] Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV; Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Pham Van Dong, SRV premier. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Sep 77 p 5 AU



## YUGOSLAVIA

### CONCERN OVER 'CLERICALIZATION' ELABORATED

#### Catholic Paper's Views

Zagreb GLAS KONCILA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 77 p 2

[Editorial: "Isn't GK Also a Safety Valve for 'Clericalization'?"]

[Text] The topic of our commentary in the last issue of GK struck a responsive cord indeed. Numerous readers, particularly lay believers, have written us advising that it is indeed so, that such is our everyday truth. The Church in our country is, therefore, in the gravest danger of being clericalized in a very peculiar manner. And to think that this is happening at the very historical moment when everyone is shouting and cursing against clericalism and clericalization! Indeed this bilateral shouting against clericalism--from the ranks of the Church and from the ranks of the political workers--is very successful in covering up, indeed camouflaging, the real process of clericalization that is going on; it serves as a smoke-screen or a safety valve. The phenomenon is almost absurd: A society in which the majority of responsible positions are filled by self-professed atheists facilitates--consciously or unconsciously--the extreme clericalization of the Church. The Church functionaries, while extremely fond of pointing out the "atheist danger" and the "enormous difficulties" that atheism causes for their activities--still, consciously or unconsciously--assist in this process which is certainly in favor of atheism. The assertions are, at the first glance, so incredible that few among us dare to utter them even once, while to repeat them means to expose one's self to the danger of remaining alone between two factions, neither of which wishes to hear this truth.

A few years ago, while talking to our editor who expressed an interest in the religious freedoms of people living in a certain area, a relatively prominent sociopolitical worker suddenly said: "You are the only one who is constantly poking around the question of the believers' freedom. Your bishops, on the other hand, are not interested in this; all they care about are building permits, new church construction and social security for

the priests." After we had recorded and published these words, we registered a truly interesting phenomenon. The responsible comrade did not seem to believe that he had let such a statement slip out, and he could hardly believe that we would dare publish it. Still and all, he allowed us to do so, realizing that nothing of any importance would come out of it. Indeed! No matter in what responsible places in the Church we repeated that statement, as well as the name of the person who said it, we noticed that very few people, hardly anyone, wished to take it seriously. To publish such a truth meant to expose the process of clericalization that we have just mentioned, and such an exposition is not in favor of either party involved in the process, or anyone encouraging it. That is the best proof that this really is the problem, which is firmly entrenched very dangerous.

Needless to say, what the comrade in question said about our bishops and clergy in general is not true. But, it is true that he has found a way to take the clergy's warnings about the realization of religious freedoms of the law citizens less and less seriously. Evidently, this is accomplished by listening to such statements as if he has not heard them, while he really hears those "real" demands for building permits and material problems, and does his best to make sure that the clergy is occupied with these questions as long as possible. This method of his is very successful. He has always something to talk about with the bishops and the priests, there are always problems to be solved--slowing them down but giving in--while all the time he is getting them used to talking less and less about certain matters, because it is evident that he does not want to discuss these matters. Thus, relationships are developed, many questions are resolved--and the specific clericalization of the Church in a society growing more and more atheist is confirmed more and more successfully.

The truth of the matter is--and we must not lose sight of it--that religious freedoms are an inalienable part of civil liberties and that the society at large is charged with their protection through its social and political organs. The Church, as an entity separate from the State should not "concern itself with politics," and consequently, should not even become involved in the protection of the religious freedoms of its believers and citizens in general. It is so in principle, and practice should follow. However, religious freedoms in society are primarily the concern of those citizens needing them, which means citizen believers. Non-believing citizens could possibly become involved in their protection, but not in the manner in which a hungry man protects his bread. On the other hand, citizen believers have acquired the "bad habit" of not drawing public attention to the fact that they are believers and they never mention it; how could they then insist on the realization of the guaranteed religious freedoms in the socio-political organizations? Finally, when it is a question of things which are of paramount importance to religion and the Church, those who are in responsible positions in the State have as their interlocutors those who hold responsible positions within the Church: Priests, bishops and the representative from the Holy See who even has the political status of ambassador. These official Church representatives can indeed talk to those who

are responsible within the State about anything, even the religious freedoms of the citizens. However, something incredibly simple is happening again: The religious freedoms of these Church interlocutors are not threatened at all, or, in practice, are being threatened less and less. Therefore, they, just like the atheistic political workers, are not discussing this as a hungry man would discuss bread, but as an important question which, still and all, pains and concerns others: the lay believers. Thus, those who have the most at stake in this remain silent. It is others who discuss their problems--the atheists and the clerics. Left to the intervention of others, they remain alienated. Thus, it is they who are most sensitive to our speech about the above mentioned clericalization. But, who can convince them that even this speech of ours is not another safety valve, which allows for everything to be said while nothing happens?

#### Reader's Letter

Zagreb GLAS KONCILA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 77 p 2

[Letter from reader P. A. from Zagreb: "Where Is Clericalism Hiding?"]

[Text] It was the commentary in the last issue of GLAS KONCILA entitled "Where Is Clericalism Hiding?" that prompted me to write to you. Allow me to congratulate you on this commentary which struck at the essence of things as they are today. Priests do not go to court and prison anymore. But, in return, we, the faithful, are paying for this and, if we wish to remain such, responsible as well as public positions are virtually out of our reach and, consequently, we feel like second-class citizens. Thank you for being sensitive to our injuries and for pointing them out publicly in your newspaper. This is not only my opinion, but also that of many of my friends with whom I discuss such things.

By and large, we are satisfied with GLAS KONCILA. Clearly, you cannot please everyone all the time. [However] many are disturbed because you devote so much space to the secessionist Archbishop Lefebvre. His case does not stimulate the believers. How much more positive and encouraging are the personalities depicted by your journalist Brzic! They shed so much light into our souls. The world in general, and Croatia in particular, are not bereft of these magnificent personalities who can always tell us something, which is very necessary in these trying times.

May the Lord preserve you! Do not take it amiss that I am not signing my full name. I do not have the courage!

9110

CSO: 2800

## YUGOSLAVIA

### MILOS MINIC REMINISCES ON TITO'S WAR EXPLOITS

Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 17 Sep 77 LD

[Text] Robaje--Thirty-six years ago tomorrow, Comrade Tito arrived from Belgrade and here, in the village of Robaje, entered the free territory, freed from the enemy by the Valjevo partisan detachment, Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said at today's celebration at Robaje. Our celebration today, Minic said, is devoted to that event. At the same time we are in this way joining the celebrations being held throughout our country this year to mark Comrade Tito's two great jubilees: the 40th anniversary of his assumption of the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party and his 85th birthday.

With all these celebrations the broadest masses of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia are expressing their deep respect for and devotion to Comrade Tito for his historic achievements, for all that our working class, peasants, intelligentsia, youth and all our other working people have and enjoy today, Milos Minic said, adding that this had recently manifested itself powerfully once more at the majestic welcome given President Tito in Belgrade and other places on his return from his visits to the USSR, the DPRK and the People's Republic of China. The whole of our country greeted him after his latest successful mission of peace and consolidation of friendship with these countries and peoples. During the past 40 years Comrade Tito, standing at the head of our party, our people's socialist revolution and our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has put his stamp on our revolutionary movement and on the socialist building of our country and our most recent history is inseparably linked with his name, Minic said.

The vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs then spoke about the preparations for the uprising, stressing that the fascist occupiers had not succeeded in destroying the Yugoslav Communist Party, which was not numerically large at that time, as it had about 12,000 members and 30,000 members of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia [SKOJ], but which was strong on account of its influence on the masses and had been tempered during its underground struggle and work over the two decades of old Yugoslavia's existence. The Yugoslav Communist Party, Minic said, assumed the historic responsibility for the organization and leadership of the national

liberation struggle throughout our country. The party organization and people of the Valjevo District, Minic went on, had immediately responded to the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee's call to armed struggle against the occupiers. Party and SKOJ members unhesitatingly joined the Valjevo partisan detachment, which was set up a few days after the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee's proclamation. Milos Minic went on to recall that on 18 September, after surmounting many perils, Comrade Tito arrived in the liberated territory in that area, in the house of Sekula and Desanka Bojinovic, which was at that moment the headquarters of the Kolubara battalion of the Valjevo partisan detachment.

Tito's arrival, Milos Minic said, was of a historic importance for the further course of the national liberation war of the peoples of Yugoslavia. From then until the end of the war, Comrade Tito and the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the national liberation movement were never separated from the units of our national liberation army and partisan detachments. Immediately after his arrival he asked us to brief him in detail on the situation in this region. We informed him that the entire region had been liberated from the enemy, with the exception of Valjevo and Sabac, and that we had made plans with the headquarters of the Macva partisan detachment for its attack on Sabac and for the Valjevo detachment's attack on Valjevo with the aim of liberating these two towns as well. Comrade Tito's assessment was that this decision was not a good one, as our partisan units were not experienced enough and had not yet prepared themselves for operations of that kind. He said that he did not believe that we would capture these towns and said that we would suffer heavy losses. He asked that the orders to attack Sabac and Valjevo be withdrawn. His order reached the headquarters of the Valjevo partisan detachment in time and the attack on Valjevo was called off. His order reached the headquarters of the Macva detachment too late, when the attack on Sabac was already in progress. The Macva detachment suffered heavy losses against a superior enemy and failed to liberate Sabac.

Comrade Tito considered, Minic said, that instead of attacking towns, the stress should be laid at that time on the consolidation of the partisan units, the carrying out of such armed actions as they were capable of carrying out, the strengthening of political links with the people in villages and towns, the organizing of the liberated territory for the purpose of helping and supporting the armed struggle, and the continuation of the work on the organizing of the new people's authorities which had already been set up in most of the villages and places in the liberated territory in the form of the national liberation councils.

Milos Minic went on to speak about the efforts made to reach an agreement with Draza Mihajlovic's Chetniks for the struggle against the occupiers. Acting on orders from the supreme headquarters and Comrade Tito, we, representatives of the Valjevo partisan detachment, twice held talks on Ravna Gora, Draza Mihajlovic's headquarters, on joint struggle against the occupiers. These talks were not successful, because Mihajlovic had adopted the attitude that "the time for battle has not yet come," because the Germans were irresistibly

advancing in the Soviet Union, that attacks on the Germans would lead to the annihilation of the Serbian people, that it was necessary to wait for the allies to go into the attack, and only then begin to struggle against the occupiers, and that until then, one should only organize one's forces and wait for the right moment. The only agreement we reached was the Chetniks and the partisans should not attack each other.

All this was reported to Comrade Tito and he knew all about it, but he considered it necessary that he too should try to negotiate personally with Mihajlovic, to persuade him to join the struggle against the occupiers, because Comrade Tito considered, as had been the view of the Yugoslav Communist Party from the start, that the most pressing thing to do was to develop the broadest possible front of struggle against the occupiers. The meeting between Comrade Tito and Mihajlovic took place in the house of Vojvoda Mistic in the village of Struganik on 20 September 1941. During these talks Mihajlovic stuck to his attitudes, but promised that the Chetniks would not attack the partisans and that they would go into battle against the occupiers when they had decided that the time had come to do so.

This Chetnik organization was an instrument of the Great-Serbian Hegemonist bourgeoisie and was acting in the name of the king and the government in exile in London. From the start, Mistic said, its main aim was not the struggle against the occupiers, but the struggle for the destruction of the partisan forces in order to secure the reestablishment of the old bourgeois monarchist Yugoslavia after the war.

As is well-known, Mistic went on in his speech, on orders from Mihajlovic the Chetnik forces attacked units of the partisan detachments everywhere at the end of November 1941, and from then on to the end of the war Draza Mihajlovic and his Chetniks adhered to their alliance with the German and Italian occupiers and the domestic servants of the occupiers until the Chetnik organization was completely destroyed at the time of our peoples' final victory over the fascist enslavers.

The day after his talks with Draza Mihajlovic, Comrade Tito went to Krupanj and Stolica where the other leading comrades from the whole of Yugoslavia were gathered, and there he chaired the historic first National Military-Political Conference, Mistic said, and added that the decisions adopted at this conference determined the strategy and tactics and the main course of the further development of the armed struggle.

It should never be forgotten, Milos Mistic went on to say, what blows were dealt to us and what losses were inflicted on us by the forces which stooped to national treason--the forces of nationalism, hegemonism, reaction and counterrevolution. Our struggle against the fascist occupiers would have been incomparably easier and our people would have suffered far smaller losses if it had not been for the national betrayal, if the nationalist and all other reactionary forces had not gone over to the occupiers' side. All these great tribulations are still very valuable today and for all of us,

and especially the young generations, they constitute valuable lessons of the great, hard and glorious history of the liberation and revolutionary struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

At the end of his speech, Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed the enormous successes which we have achieved over the last 30 years, all of which have turned the Yugoslav socialist community into one of the most stable states of the world and all of which constitutes the basis of the great reputation and prestige enjoyed by modern Yugoslavia throughout the world.

Now, when we are in the period of the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress, the republican congresses, the provincial conferences and the elections of delegates to all the self-managing bodies and organs, we have the opportunity provided by the broadest discussion to consider all the many problems in all the spheres of development. Thus we will still more fully mobilize the forces of our nations and nationalities for even greater achievements and successes.

When we look back, we can see in all its greatness the historical significance of the road covered since the day Comrade Tito arrived here in Robaje in the liberated territory as the general secretary of the Yugoslav Communist Party and supreme commander of the partisan forces of Yugoslavia, as the most responsible leader of our national liberation struggle and people's socialist revolution, Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said, among other things, at the large people's rally in Robaje.

CSO: 2800

END